The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1790 | MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 5. 1895 | XXXIV—NO. 22

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 183; Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B. & B

New!

Yes, 'tis a bit early, but why not have advantage of early choice in handsomest assortments of elegant foreign

Dress Goods

ever presented this early in the season?

New

Foreign Suitings,

two hundred styles or more this week with price range

50c to $2.25.

will give you early choice of the new—we'll be glad to send samples any distance, and you've the assurance of getting the very latest.

Brown and black and green and black **Checks, Waffle Weaves** and **Mixtures** are among the most fashionable in both color combinations and designs. You may just know what they look like for the asking.

Still some elegant values being sacrificed to make room for the new-comers; lots of **25c and 50c**

Dress Goods and Suitings,

many of them dark enough for Fall, thrown away as to price.

15c a yard.

Other fine imported

DRESS GOODS and SUITINGS.

$1.00 to $1.60 values, going at

25c, 50c and 75c

Every piece proving that neither cost nor loss is taken into consideration.

The handsome and effective

Black Damas and Plain Faille Silks,

at 65c and 75c,

are such values as only this department is noted for. New Silks at 50c to $1.50 show the elegance and style of American and foreign makers' best productions

Write our Mail Order Department and prove our claim of the best in every line of merchandise at least cost.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Epworth League, Chattanooga.

The route to Chattanooga over the Louisville & Nashville railroad is via Mammoth Cave, America's greatest natural wonder. Specially low rates made for hotel and cave fees to holders of Epworth League tickets. Through Nashville, the location of Vanderbilt university, the pride of the Methodist church, and along the line between Nashville and Chattanooga, where many of the most famous battles of the war were fought. Send for maps of the route from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, and particulars as to rates, etc., to C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

If Still Alive.

"Do you rectify mistakes here?" asked a gentleman, as he stepped into a drug store. "Yes sir, we do, if the patient is still alive," replied the urbane clerk. Never was a druggist called upon to answer such a question, after selling a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Do not be hopeless although you are thin and pale. In spite of a dry hacking cough, night sweats and slight spitting of blood, you need not fill a consumptive's grave. Take the "Discovery" and you will soon be rid of the troubles which harass you. But do not delay. Delay may mean death and that mistake you cannot rectify. Sold by druggists more largely than any other medicine.

Now is the time to subscribe.

RESERVE SAVED AGAIN

The Bond Syndicate Deposits $2,000,000 More of Gold.

$1,100,000 SENT TO EUROPE TODAY

Feeling In Financial Circles Serene and Hopeful Notwithstanding the Continued Shipments—Movement of Crops to Europe Expected to Stop Gold Outflow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—It is quite evident that the Morgan-Belmont syndicate expects another large drain on the sub-treasury this week. The Farmers' Loan and Trust company has deposited $2,000,000 in the sub-treasury No explanation of the deposit was made, but it was generally known that it was for the account of the bound syndicate and the belief was confirmed later by Washington advices.

This is the second financial institution to come to the aid of the syndicate. The first was the American Exchange National bank, which deposited $500,000 about a week ago At that time it was said that a number of national banks and financial institutions which had been members of the bond syndicate, had agreed to aid Messrs Morgan & Belmont in their effort to keep to the spirit of the contract with the government to maintain the gold reserve against exports in every way in their power The deposit, while it is not included in the net gold reserve will, if necessary, maintain the reserve above $100,000,000. The reserve is a trifle in excess of $101,000,000.

The first withdrawal of the week and month was made by Nesslage & Fuller, who notified the treasury officials that they would ship $100,000 in gold on an outgoing steamship today Later Hoskier, Wood & Co. announced that they would require $1,000,000 in gold for shipment today, making a total of $1,100,000 ordered.

Notwithstanding the continued gold shipments the feeling in financial circles concerning the outlook is serene and hopeful. The possibility of the $100,000,000 being encroached upon as soon as the bond syndicate failed to continue to pour gold into the sub-treasury does not yet seem to be considered. This is due almost entirely to the expectation that the movement of crops to Europe will, before long, cause a plentiful supply of commercial bills to be in circulation, and of necessity lower the rate of exchange to a figure which would practically prohibit the shipment of gold.

U. S. TREASURY'S CONDITION.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditures For the Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The official comparative statement of government receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year to date and for August has been issued from the treasury

It shows the receipts for the two months of the fiscal year to have been $58,022,393, against $75,226,945 for the corresponding months of the last fiscal year. Expenditures for the like period of $71,136,248, against $68,305,219 for the last fiscal year.

The receipts show a gain in customs as compared with the two months of the last fiscal year of more than $9,000,000, due almost wholly to the duty collected on imported sugar In internal revenue a decrease of $27,000,000 is noted, caused by the heavy withdrawals of spirits from bond during July and August, 1894, to escape the increased tax put on by the new tariff bill.

In expenditures an increase of $2,000,000 on the war account is shown as compared with the two months of the last fiscal year, $1,500,000 on the Indian account, nearly a million on the pension account and $1,250,000 on the interest account, due to the several new bond issues aggregating $162,400. A saving of nearly $1,000,000 is shown this year over last in the navy account and nearly $2,000,000 in the civil and miscellaneous account.

For August the receipts were $28,952,696 and the expenditures $32,488,184, leaving the deficit for the month $3,535,488.

The treasury deficit for the fiscal year is stated at $13,113,854. Last year for a like period receipts had exceeded the expenditures $6,921,726.

True State of the Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A telegram to the treasury department announces the withdrawal of $1,100,000 in gold for export, which leave the true amount of the gold reserve $99,229,858. The treasury officials have received no advices confirming the report that the syndicate has deposited $2,000,000 in New York.

Fought a Double Duel.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Sept. 4.—A double duel has been fought 20 miles from here, in Union county, Tenn., between Lum and Frank Hamilton and John and Henry McCrary. The parties fell out over some lumber, and agreed to meet and settle according to the code duello. Twenty-six shots were fired in all, and each was wounded, but none will die.

A West Virginia Failure.

CHARLESTON, W Va., Sept 4.—Rand & Goshorn, one of the largest and best know drygoods firms in this city, has failed Liabilities, $60,000; assets unknown

Carriage Held Up by Bandits.

OMAHA, Sept 4.—A band of 12 masked highwaymen has held up a carriage load of people, in an Omaha suburb, and secured several hundred dollars.

Shriners Decide on Cleveland.

NANTASKET BEACH, Sept. 4.—The Mystic Shriners have decided to hold their next meeting in Cleveland, on the third Tuesday in June, 1896.

CUBANS ATTACK MINERS.

A Pennsylvania Company Operating In Cuba Suffer In Consequence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—United States Consul Hyatt, located at Santiago de Cuba, in reporting to the state department concerning the Ponupo Mining company, which supplies manganese ore for the American market, gives some further details of an attack upon the miners employed by this company by the Cuban insurrectionists. The company is an American corporation, the principal stockholders residing in Pennsylvania, but the Spanish officers derive a tonnage royalty from the mines.

This fact excited the displeasure of the rebels to such an extent that they fired upon the miners, causing such a stampede that the mine was compelled to close. General Maceo has since promised protection, but it has been impossible to prevail upon the men to return. The company had just shipped its first shipload of 600 tons of ore to Philadelphia, where the demand is so great as to be beyond the supply capacity of this company if allowed to operate. The ore is used in the manufacture of steel.

Coppinger Defends the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—General Coppinger, who had command of the recent military expedition to the Jackson Hole country is in the city and had a conference with Secretary Lamont to which Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning was invited. "I do not consider the Indians were to blame for the Jackson Hole affair," said General Coppinger at the close of the conference. "They are entirely quiet now and have been. In fact they would not say boo to a goose.

Roosevelt Stops the Scheme.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A rumor was recently published that the subordinates of the city police force were forming an organization to have for its object the raising of a fund of $50,000 to influence members of the next legislature to defeat plans for reorganization of the force. Commissioner Roosevelt has instructed Acting Chief Conlin to notify each captain to read an order to his men forbidding them to contribute to such a fund.

Gertrude Vanderbilt Engaged.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The engagement of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mr. Moses Taylor, though not formally announced, is now conceded by their friends The great fortune of Miss Vanderbilt is almost matched by the millions of Mr. Taylor. He is the second son of Henry A. C. Taylor, and his inheritance came from his grandfather, Moses Taylor, one of the most successful and respected of the old-time merchants.

Evidently a Preposterous Tale.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Madrid newspaper statement that a Spanish squadron is about to sail for the Antilles to urge the claims of Spain against the United States in the Alliance affair cannot be explained at the state department except upon the theory that it is simply contemplated to reinforce the blockading squadron and that the claims story is erroneous, for no claims of the description stated are known to exist.

Quiet Under Military Protection.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 4.—Everything is quiet. The shovels are all working and the South Shore railroad is preparing to remove the ore to Marquette There are very few strikers around the shops or near the camping grounds. One of the military companies stationed here will probably be transferred to Negaunee as the shovel men there have refused to work unless protected by the soldiers.

Are Knights Tabooing Banknotes?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The day on which the boycott of national banknotes, ordered by President Sovereign of the Knights of Labor in his proclamation two months ago was to go into effect, was yesterday. There is no evidence, however, that the Knights of Labor are tabooing banknotes.

Applauded Gompers and McGuire.

CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 4.—When the Trades Union congress resumed its sittings the president, John Jenkins, delivered his address, at the conclusion of which the American delegates, Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire, were conducted to the platform Their appearance was greeted with much applause

Durrant's Trial Actually Commenced

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The actual trial of Theodore Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont has commenced District Attorney Barnes delivered the opening address

Bowler's Decision Coming Soon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Comptroller Bowler says he probably will make his decision in the sugar bounty case today or tomorrow.

The Weather

Fair with warm southerly winds, followed by threatening weather.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

The Toronto (Can.) exposition has opened.

Lumbermen are holding a convention at Buffalo.

The Mississippi Valley Medical association is in session at Detroit

African Explorer Stanley, M. P. is on his way to New York from London.

The American Society of Professors of Dancing is in session at Saratoga, N. Y.

Depositors are greatly excited over the closing of the Buena Vista (Ia.) State bank.

J. V. Wall of Conshohocken, Pa., was seized with a fit and drowned in the surf at Atlantic City.

Senor Martinez de Roda and Count de Bonaluo fought a duel on the French frontier. Both were wounded.

The ninth annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors is in session at Providence, R. I.

An organization of former English residents of Irish birth has been formed at Lawrence, Mass. It is intended to make it a national affair and to give it a part in politics.

A JUDAS ACT BY TURKS

They Offer Armenians Money, If Cleared of the Massacre.

RELIEF DISTRIBUTION DELAYED.

The Turks, Angry Because the Armenians Refused Their Offer, Obstructed Foreign Aid—Atrocities Still Continue A Girl Abused and a Youth Killed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The following statement has just been received by a gentleman in this city from responsible persons in Turkey, fully cognizant of the facts:

"Some time ago a movement was made on the part of the Turks to send aid to the victims of their barbarity at Sassoun. A gift of £2,000 was reported and a committee was organized to see to its distribution. Small sums were offered to the people on condition that they would sign receipts in the nature of thanks for the generosity thus manifested, at the same time certifying that it was not the soldiers of the sultan who injured them, but only a little row that had occurred between them and the Kurds. Naturally they declined the proferred aid on such conditions. Here was the government that with fire and sword, and with almost unprecedented and fiendish atrocity had utterly wasted their homes, coming and offering a paltry dollar a head to the survivors who are on the ground, as proof of their gracious sovereign charitable regard for them, while they could go among their moslem neighbors and identify property worth many times this sum as that which had been wrested from them, while it would be easy for the government itself to collect and return from among the more distant Kurdish nomads nearly the whole amount they had lost.

"In the meantime, English men and women had collected for their fellow Christians some efficient aid. When the government learned of this, and that agents were coming to distribute this money, officials began to say, if these people will not accept our aid, why should we allow others to come in and help them? Influential friends of the sufferers finally persuaded the government to modify their demands to the extent of accepting simply a receipt for funds received, and then the people were with difficulty persuaded to receive the proffered aid. However, the amount that they have been called upon to receipt for up to the present time, has not been sufficient to prove burdensome. Of the £2,000, only £400 has materialized, and 9 mejils (nearly £2) per day goes for salaries of the commission.

"When agents were appointed by the British ambassador to distribute the funds from abroad, it was with some difficulty that permission was secured to enter the devastated region, where some 5,000 survivors had already gone to sow their fields with a sort of millet that matures in a few weeks from the time it is sown, oxen having been generously loaned them by the poor villagers of the Moorish plain. The services of the existing Turkish committee were offered to distribute these contributions, but finally this point was apparently waived, and they were allowed to locate themselves at the village of Semal. They attempted to repair the houses of the Armenians, damaged during the massacre, but the Turks would not allow it.

"The general condition of the country is getting worse. The Christians are having a hard time in harvest. They are in danger of their lives It is usual for them to remain in the fields during harvest. Now they fare not The women usually carry food to the fields for the workers. Now they are afraid to do so. The other day, about two hours from here, a girl carrying food to the fields for the workmen was set upon by three young Turks and foully and brutally treated. A row followed, and two or three Christians were wounded. At another village, nine hours from here, a band of Circassians entered the village of Kupri-Keuy and first went through the village in a riotous way and greatly terrified the people demanding the girls and brides Later they took their rifles and went firing through the streets of the village The son of the priest opened the door with the idea of inducing them to leave by giving money. He was shot down

English Comment on Our Prosperity.

LONDON, Sept 4 — The Chronicle comments upon the increase of emigration to America as pointing to another trade boom there It is certain, it thinks that if there is a healthy industrial revival there, there will be no more tariff tinkering one way or another

An Englishman Discharged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Charles Churchward, who says he is the son of the general manager of the Bank of England has been discharged in the criminal court on the charge of having stolen money from Mrs. Ball, his landlady

Marine Band Ordered to Chickamauga.

WASHINGTON, Sept 4. — Secretary Herbert has ordered the United States Marine band to attend the ceremonies at Chickamauga during the dedication of the national park there the latter part of the present month

Japan Contracts For Warships

LONDON Sept 4 — It is stated that the Japanese government has contracted with a shipbuilding firm at Glasgow, for the construction of five warships, the cost of which will be nearly $5,000,000

The Medico-Legal Congress

NEW YORK, Sept 4 — The Medico-Legal congress, which convened in this city today, has attracted a great number of leading scientists lawyers and physicians not only from this country, but from Europe

THE BOYS IN GRAY.

Letter Carriers Consider Numerous Resolutions at Their Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The National Association of Letter Carriers is holding its sixth annual convention in the new Bourse building in this city, President C. C. Couden presiding. The committee on credentials reported a representation of 508 out of 528 votes in the convention The roll was then called, and a flood of resolutions and amendments, all intended to improve the lot of the lettercarriers, were offered Delegate Arkinson offered a resolution requesting the committee on legislation to prepare a law for presentation to congress providing for the increase of salaries of secondclass carriers from $850 to $1,000.

Resolutions were also offered requesting the legislation committee to prepare bills granting each letter carrier a certain sum for uniforms and providing for lighter clothing in summer. A delegate from Washington offered a resolution requesting the same committee to have the eight-hour law administered, so that the eight hours of labor should be performed indefinitely. The committee appointed to secure the erection of a monument in honor of the late Hon Samuel Sullivan Cox, the letter carriers' friend, reported that the monument stood in Riverside park, New York city, and their work was concluded. The sum of $10,919.12 had been collected, and the expenses were $10,813 12, leaving a balance of $6.

Carlisle Writing to Nebraska Democrats

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Secretary Carlisle is preparing a letter to be read before the Nebraska Democratic convention which will meet in Lincoln tomorrow. The secretary found himself unable to accept the invitation sent him to be present, but will express his views upon the finances in a letter. Ex-Representative M. D. Harter will address the convention on the money question.

A Determined Suicide Successful.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 4.—Edward Andres, the St. Louis Engraver who attempted to commit suicide by jumping from a ferryboat into the Delaware river, on Friday night, has died in the Cooper hospital, Camden After being rescued from the river Andres made a rope out of his underclothing and hanged himself until nearly dead.

His Affairs In Bad Condition.

CHELSEA, Sept 4.—The affairs of Alfred W. Fitz, son of ex-Mayor Fitz of this city, and treasurer of the Chelsea wire Fabric company, who has been missing since Aug. 12, are in a bad condition The company's factory on Broadway has been closed and expert accountants have been set at work examining the books

The Eclipse of the Moon.

PITTSBURG, Sept 4.—The eclipse of the moon was watched very carefully at the observatory in Allegheny last night The sky was practically free from clouds The moon remained in the clear sky during the whole period of totality The total eclipse lasted about one hour and a half

University of Cincinnati Favored.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—The council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has taken an important step by adopting resolutions favoring the selection of the University of Cincinnati as the location of its library of many thousand valumes.

One Wreck Victim Dies

BROOKLYN, Sept 4. — William H Foster of 76 Thomas street, Newark, N J who was injured in the Sea Beach railway wreck, at Woodlawn station has died at Seney hospital

A Clew to the Dynamiter

PARIS Sept 4 — It is reported that the police have discovered an important clew to the perpetrator of the attempt on the life of Baron Alfonso de Rothschild on Aug 24

Wilson to Open a Fair

WASHINGTON, Sept 4.—Postmaster General Wilson has gone to Martin's Grove, W Va where he will deliver an address at the opening of the Jefferson county fair

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Washington—

										R	H	E
Washington	2	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0—	9	11	1
Louisville	0	4	0	2	0	1	3	1	5—	17	19	1

Batteries—McGuire and Anderson, Sprot, Mcbrmott and Weyhing Umpire—Murray Attendance, 1,000

Second game—

									R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2	7	1
Louisville	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0—	5	6	1

Batteries—McGuire and Boswell, Warner and Meekin Umpire—Murray Attendance 1,000

At New York—

									R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	5	1	0	5	0	0—	12	12	2
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3	9	1

Batteries—Farrell and Meekin; Kittredge and Hutchinson Umpires—Keefe and O'Day Attendance 2,500.

At Baltimore—

									R	H	E
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0—	8	9	1
St Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	3	4	2

Batteries—Robinson and McMahon; Otten and Breitenstein Umpire—Hurst Attendance 2,500

At Boston—

									R	H	E
Boston	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—	7	1	1
Cincinnati	6	0	1	6	3	0	3	0	0—	18	17	1

Batteries—Ganzel Stockdale Nichols and Dolan, Vaughn and Rhines Umpire—Emslie Attendance, 1,000

At Philadelphia—

									R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1—	10	13	2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0—	7	8	2

Batteries—Clements and Taylor, Mack and Hart Umpire—Jevne Attendance, 5,266

Standing of the Clubs.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Baltimore	69	37	.651	Pittsburg	59	51	.536
Cleveland	71	42	.628	Chicago	57	53	.518
Phila	62	45	.579	Cincinnati	55	52	.514
Brooklyn	60	47	.561	Washton	48	59	.424
Boston	59	47	.557	St. Louis	34	75	.312
New York	58	50	.537	Louisville	29	80	.266

League Games Today.

Pittsburg at New York, Cleveland at Brooklyn, Chicago at Boston, St Louis at Philadelphia, Louisville at Baltimore and Cincinnati at Washington.

MILLS ALL RUNNING.

Cleveland Iron Men Report Business Booming.

GREATEST ACTIVITY FOR YEARS.

Enormous Demand For Structural Iron and Electric Street Rails—Plants Running Night and Day—Western Bar Iron Association May Advance Prices.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—A canvass of the more prominent iron dealers in this city shows that the phenomenal boom in the iron market continues in all departments of the trade. The dealers state that there has been no such activity and demand in the market for many years. Pigiron is selling at $17 a ton, and steel billets at $24 a ton, with an advancing tendency. There is an enormous demand for structural iron and electric street rails. The mills are running night and day at their utmost capacity.

The Western Bar Iron association has held a largely attended conference here. Nearly all of the larger manufacturers of the middle and western states were either present or represented. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and the members refused to make public the object of the meeting. It was learned from another source, however, that the chief subject under discussion was a proposition to again advance the price of the product of the barmills, as a result of the boom in the iron market all along the line.

STRIKERS ON THE ALERT.

They Prevent Outsiders From Taking Their Places at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4. — When the Baackes Wire Nail works passed into the possession of the Consolidated Wire and Steel company and it was shut down for repairs, the 400 employes declared that they would not return to work unless they were paid the prices won by the other wire millmen of Cleveland in the strike. The company has a wage card which applies to all of its nine mills and the rates are lower than those demanded by the men.

The company tried to get 40 men imported from Pennsylvania into the mill, but the strikers were alert and turned out to the number of over 200. Three times the foreman piloted the Pennsylvania men to the gates of the mill and three times the strikers, by gathering around them and talking to them, induced them to turn back. A large squad of police was sent to the mill and the company placed a score of private detectives on guard. The imported workmen finally scattered, many of them declaring they would return home. Serious trouble is apprehended, as the company is determined to start the mill at its own terms.

Price to Make Big Improvements.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—It is not probable that the Cleveland headquarters of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus road will be changed, as the main interests of the road are centered here Senator Brice's getting control is a climax to a long-cherished scheme to get an eastern outlet for the Pittsburg, Akron and Western Large terminals will be established at Akron, with a lake outlet at Cleveland, and the southern part of the line will be used as a feeder

Lecturer McConnell Pulls.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—W. J. McConnell, a temperance lecturer, known for his eloquence in all parts of the country has been fined $25 and costs and sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse in police court for intoxication Mc Connell has for years lapsed into occasional sprees but lately lost all control of himself and is a wreck He may be sent to the insane asylum instead of the workhouse.

A Blacksmiths Convention.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—The National Railroad Master Blacksmiths' association is holding a four days convention here with about 50 delegates in attendance, representing all parts of the country. The association was organized at Chicago during the World's fair, being composed of foremen of departments in the blacksmith shops of locomotive and car factories

Democrats Open In Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Sept 4.—The Democratic state executive committee has decided to open the campaign in this city Sept 28. Herman F Cellarius of Dayton was elected secretary and P J Reinhard of Columbus treasurer

An Ex-Diplomat Dead

PROVIDENCE Sept 4.—William Jones Hoppin ex-secretary of the American legation at London has died here, aged 82 years

SMALL OHIO HAPPENINGS

The auditor's report of Crawford county shows there are 10,107 children of school age in the county a general gain

Ira Herron, freight conductor on the Akron division of the Baltimore and Ohio was killed by a yard engine at Chicago Q

Frank Campbell of Crawford county claims the prize on oats. He averaged 85 bushels on ten acres The grain was best quality

Masked men gained entrance to the farm residence of Peter Reimund, Sr., about three miles northwest of Findlay They got only $15

Isaac Pratt fell from the haymow of his barn at Oxford, striking on his head and shoulders and sustained injuries from which he died

People in Eastern Crawford county are curious over a well just drilled by E Winters, the water of which has peculiar rejuvenating qualities.

John Bell and Robert Bowen were bound over at Urbana on two charges of larceny in $400 in each case for stealing harness from John Ensight and John M Niles.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Sept 3

WHEAT—No 1 red, 68@69c; No. 2 red, 66@67c

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 42½@43c; No. 2 H. M. S. corn, 40½@41c; mixed ear, 42@43c.

OATS—No 1 white, 25½@27c; No. 2 do, 25@25½c; extra No 3 white, 23¾@24¼c; light mixed, 23@24c

HAY—No. 1 new timothy, $15.00@15.50; No. 2 timothy, $13.25@13.75 mixed clover $13.00@13.50; packing, $7.25@7.75 No 1 feeding prairie, $9.00@10.00 wagon hay, $15.00@16.00 for timothy

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 23@24c; Ohio fancy creamery, 19@20c; fancy country roll, 14@15c, low grades and cooking, 5@7c

CHEESE—Ohio, mild, new 8@9½c; New York new, 9@9½c, limberger, new 9@10½c; Wisconsin Swiss 12@13c, Ohio Swiss, 11½@12c

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases 12½@13c, to more for candled

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 65@75c per pair, live chickens, small, 40@50c spring chickens 25@35c as to size dressed chickens, 10@12c per pound, dressed spring chickens, 15@16c, ducks 12@13c.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept 3

CATTLE — Receipts for today's market, light, demand good, market 10@15c higher than last week We quote as follows: Prime $5.20@5.40, good, $4.20@4.40 good butchers $4.00, rough fat $2.75@3.75, oulls, cows and stags $1.50@3.00 fresh cows and springers $15.00@40.00

HOGS—Fresh arrivals, three cars with ten loads left over, market very slow at yesterday's prices Medium weights, $4.40@4.50; best Yorkers, $4.40@4.40, heavy, $4.20@4.30; common to fair, $4.00@4.25, roughs $3.00@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply five cars, with several loads left over, market very slow at yesterday's prices Exports, $3.25@3.50; extra, $2.75@2.85, good, $2.30@2.50 fair $1.50@2.00, common 50@$1.00, spring lambs $2.00@4.25, veal calves, $5.50@6.25, heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.00

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.

HOGS—Market steady at $3.75@4.00; receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 400 head

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.25@5.00; receipts, 1,900 head, shipments 600 head

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep market dull at $1.00@3.75, receipts, 4,800 head, shipments, 2,700 head Lambs, market dull at $2.75@4.75

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

WHEAT—Spot market weak No 2 red, 64¾c, No 1 hard, 67¾c delivered

CORN—Spot market weak and active. No. 2, 35½c

OATS—Spot market more active. No 2, 28c.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, September 4, 1895.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	70
Wheat, per bushel (new)	68
Rye, per bushel	50
Oats	22–25
Corn	45–50
Barley	60
Wool	8–10–12
Flax Seed	$1 40
Clover Seed	$5 00–5 25
Timothy Seed	$2 00–2 50
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	$1 00
Hay	$14 00–15 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16–18
Eggs, per dozen	11
Lard, per pound	8
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	10
White beans, per bushel	$1 20–$2 25
Potatoes	25–35
Onions	50
Apples	30–40
Evaporated Apples, choice	10–11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12–15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4– 5
Salt, per barrel	$1 00–$1 10

East Greenville.

The Epworth League festival at the M. E. church lawn, last Saturday night was a grand success.

The union picnic which was announced to take place in Snyder's grove, last Saturday, was somewhat changed and the crowd gathered in Kerstetter's woods and enjoyed themselves.

We understand that the Dalton mine operators have started to put down an air shaft. All the mines around here are idle at present.

Several of our young people took advantage of the cheap ride to Chippewa lake on Monday, and joined the Justus Sunday school in their picnic.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rudy, of Massillon, visited at the home of their parents last Saturday night and Sunday, in the town.

Miss Charlotte Davis, of Massillon, spent Sunday with friends in Greenville.

Miss Jennie Williams, of Massillon, is spending the week here.

Some of the Dalton base ball team stopped in our village on their return from the Crystal Springs picnic, Saturday night, and felt very jubilant over their victory, which they gained while crossing bats with the Pigeon Run boys on that date.

A great attraction for some of our young people was a band of travelers who stationed themselves near the village schoolhouse to rest, last Sunday evening. They entertained the crowd for some time by having a bright little 6-year-old boy sing and recite some of his favorite selections.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for coughs, colds and lung complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

The Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Slates, slates, slates, covered single slates, small, 6 cents, medium 8 cents, large 10 cents, covered double slates, small 8 cents, medium 12 cents, large 15 cents, larger 20 cents. Very best quality, lowest prices on tablets, at Ellery's, 15 E. Main street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

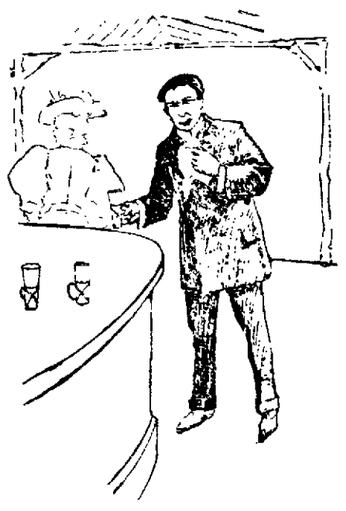
AT A HEALTH RESORT

AN ANALYSIS OF THE WATERS AND OF THE PATIENTS.

How Sulphur Water Tastes—Its Immediate Effects—A Queer Rural Patron—The Charms and Idiosyncrasies of Invalidism. Patient and Long Suffering Husbands.

[Special Correspondence.]

AVON, N. Y., Aug. 26.—If in sheol sulphur water is the only drink, then it behooves people to keep in the middle of the road of this life, for the pit of punishment can offer to the unrepentant sinner nothing that tastes worse than the water which bubbles from unknown depths into the air and sunlight at Avon, in this state. I have heard people say they liked it, and they seemed to be excellent individuals, too, but somehow I never could repress secret doubts of either their sincerity or



HIS FIRST DRINK.

sanity. It tastes—well, first there is a sweetish, sickish flavor; then you gulp it down, and you shiver from head to foot as though a whole train of cars were passing over the spot where your grave is to be; then you think you are seasick and are having a shock from an electric battery besides. The next moment, however, it is all over, and you go your way, thanking the Lord you have lived through it. But I shall carry with me to my grave the recollection of the faces people make when they take their first drink. They always do live through it. You even improve in health, as the days go on and you gulp down quarts of this diabolical draft. Perhaps on the principle that whatever you dislike most is good for you these same waters have cured many a hopeless chronic ailment, particularly in the line of rheumatism and skin diseases.

The Peculiar Water.

The strange liquid, which was known to the Indians under the name of "the mysterious water," is found in various parts of the beautiful Genesee valley. It contains so many chemicals that you wonder how they can all dissolve in one glass of water. There are the sulphates and sulphurets of magnesia, lime and soda, with carbonate of lime, muriate of soda and in some of the springs sulphureted hydrogen and carbonic acid. The sulphur fumes are so powerful in the neighborhood of the wells and springs that they turn nearly all metals black.

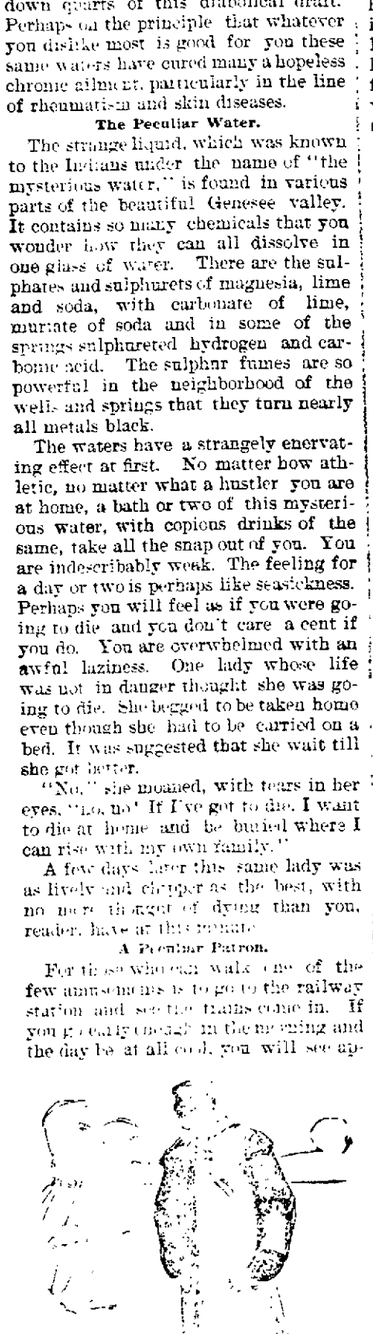
The waters have a strangely enervating effect at first. No matter how athletic, no matter what a hustler you are at home, a bath or two of this mysterious water, with copious drinks of the same, take all the snap out of you. You are indescribably weak. The feeling for a day or two is perhaps like seasickness. Perhaps you will feel as if you were going to die and you don't care a cent if you do. You are overwhelmed with an awful laziness. One lady whose life was not in danger thought she was going to die. She begged to be taken home even though she had to be carried on a bed. It was suggested that she wait till she got better.

"No," she moaned, with tears in her eyes, "no, no! If I've got to die, I want to die at home and be buried where I can rise with my own family."

A few days later this same lady was as lively and chipper as the best, with no more thought of dying than you, reader, have at this minute.

A Peculiar Patron.

For those who can walk one of the few amusements is to go to the railway station and see the trains come in. If you get early enough in the morning and the day be at all cool, you will see ap-



HEADGEAR

preaching [illegible] being [illegible] man [illegible] known [illegible] A great [illegible] and neck. [illegible] horse blanket [illegible] grasp the [illegible] hands. On the [illegible] is a heavy, wadded plush cap such as farmers affect in winter. The ear flaps are drawn down. Under [illegible] of the wadded cap carries an ordinary black soft hat. If his head gets cold, he can put that on top of the pile, over his veil, for he wears a veil, this man who fears the weather. A woman's heavy brown barege veil is pinned about the wadded cap, completely obscuring the features of the remarkable person. You cannot for your life tell whether he is black or white. You can only see through the veil in the region where the eyes ought to be two round, darkish disks, denoting that, besides his cap, hat, veil and horse blanket, the individual has further protected the upper portion of his anatomy with blue glasses.

The sudden appearance of this figure in the midst of straw hats and shirt waists sends a shiver down your spine. The thermometer is 70 or thereabout, and there is a man dressed warmly enough to go on a Peary rescue expedition. He "has to do it," he says, which shows the altogether illimitable power of the human imagination. The man is a wealthy farmer who lives more than 20 miles out of town. He comes in every night to drink that villainous sulphur water and soak himself in it and permeate himself with its fumes. He remains at the sanitarium during the night and returns each morning to direct farm operations. "My baths are dear bought and farfetched," he says. They certainly are dear bought when one recalls the veil and the horse blanket muffler. But one who should take this man for a softy would be far out of the reckoning. He is as shrewd a ruralist and money maker as ever drove a good bargain for a potato crop.

Yet there are invalids who never pass beyond the portals of the sanitarium. Of pleasant mornings you see them sometimes. On the broad veranda you have observed here and there armchairs with wheels. These tell a story of mournful interest, for here are invalids who will never walk or lift their hands to their heads again. There is scarcely a joint of their bodies that the fatal, stiffening, deadly, bony deposit has not touched. They cannot feed themselves. They must be undressed and lifted into bed at night. They must be lifted out and dressed in the morning.

The air is blue and shining outdoors. The birds sing in the trees. They brighten the landscape as they flit about. All is life and action—blessed, joyous life; happy, busy action. Golden haired children dart by, laughing and skipping. Active, hustling men and women hasten hither and thither, busy with this or that work without which life is joyless, tasteless and profitless. The invalid in the rolling chair has no part or portion in this sweet activity. To her, existence is a death in life. She is dead already to nearly all that makes life worth living, and she may stay here for years. They look up at you from their prisons, these men and women in the rolling chairs, dumb, silent, suffering. In their faces is the

IN THE ROLLING CHAIR.

look that makes the tears gather in your eyes, the story of years of agony, of an awful tragedy spun out over half a lifetime.

Will nothing ever be found that will cure this horrible chronic articular rheumatism? I believe there will be.

Sweet Suffering.

Strange people drift together at a sanitarium, chronic health seekers who have visited about every medicinal spring known and have been "nothing bettered." Cranks there are in plenty and those who just escape being cranks. I fear the last category includes most of us. The lady with the devoted husband is a feature of most such places. She is a chronic invalid and enjoys it. She is as fair and rosy as a child and as helpless. She wears the daintiest and most beautiful invalid costumes—pale pink, sky blue and cream and lavender. Her husband regards her as a suffering angel. At least if he does not nobody is the wiser. He is the slave of her slightest whim. He is as much too attentive to his wife as most men are too indifferent to theirs.

One of these sweet invalids I heard of who had nearly worn her husband out with her invalid whims. At length this long suffering and much put upon man had to go away from the springs for a little while. Next day after his departure the wife, who had not left her room within the memory of most in that house, appeared in an invalid chair in the parlors. She looked as pretty as possible and was lively and enjoyed herself with the merriest of the health seekers. Day after day this continued, the wife always appearing and enjoying life and looking pink and pretty.

At length it was announced that the husband would be home a certain evening. He came on time. That same day the poor sick wife took to her bed again and [illegible] had to be lifted up and [illegible] She [illegible] plaintive invalid to the [illegible] whether [illegible] Lord made her sick [illegible] knew not.

[illegible] The [illegible] would [illegible] about being [illegible] at home in the [illegible] tained [illegible] and [illegible] ghostly groans, the soft-treading nurse and never [illegible] to [illegible] long how [illegible] invalids [illegible] spoken good nights and family here and there.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

About 100,000 volcanic mountains have been seen on the moon through the telescope.

A GLANCE BACKWARD

BATTLEFIELDS BETWEEN THE POTOMAC AND THE CHICKAHOMINY.

A View of Grant's Campaign of 1864—Curious Discrepancy of Figures—The Art of War—A Kind of Fighting That Has Gone Out of Date.

[Special Correspondence.]

RICHMOND, Aug. 26.—Starting at Manassas early in June, I have now walked over every battlefield between the Potomac and the Chickahominy and enjoyed it more than I can tell. I have traced what remains of the old breastworks in the Wilderness, and thence to and around Cold Harbor, and have ridden from this city to the main fields of McClellan's so called retreat, which are now national cemeteries and places of fashionable resort. I have changed my opinion on a few little points, but not at all as to Grant's murderous campaign of May and June, 1864, and I have discovered that even a nonmilitary mind can get a much clearer idea of a battle by one day on the ground than by any amount of reading. When McClellan fought his way across from Chickahominy to the James, I was a semi-invalid in the military hospital at Evansville,

VIRGINIA BATTLEFIELDS.

Ind. In the convalescent ward with me were five Confederate soldiers, survivors of the dozen brought from Shiloh, all the rest having died. As we read the daily papers and talked over those battles around Richmond they were in high spirits and I was sunk in gloom. How very different that case looks now! It is an unquestionable fact that Lee attacked recklessly, as if in contempt of his adversary, and in every battle McClellan inflicted far more damage than he suffered.

Campaign Histories.

One man's opinion is of little consequence, but the history of the processes by which that opinion was formed possesses at least a psychological value, and I suspect that as it is with me so it has been with some millions of Americans. I read the history of the first campaign around this city as it was unfolded daily in 1862, and in 1864 read of the second as the irregular mails brought the daily history to our camp in Alabama, but this time a personal grief was the greatest element in my dejection, for in the assaults on the bloody angle four of my former classmates at Ann Arbor were killed and my youngest brother, aged but 17 and sergeant in the First Michigan sharpshooters, received his mortal wound. Ever after until this year I never could summon the patience to read a detailed history of it, athough I did read Grant's and McClellan's personal accounts, neither of which do I dignify with the name of history.

Thirty-three years after McClellan and 31 after Grant for the mere tourist to give a detail of their movements hereabout would be unpardonable. The most to be expected is that he should note the local features and present today's conditions and notice especially the wonderful contrasts in many respects and the still more wonderful sameness in others. Nevertheless some bits of history will be necessary to the understanding even of mere notes of travel. Nature of course remains almost unchanged. The Chickahominy is still the same long swamp with a narrow channel of sluggish current in the center, forming a splendid wet ditch defense exactly far enough in front of Richmond. The region through which McClellan made what he called a change of base and his critics call a retreat may be described in three sections—first, the Chickahominy swamp and densely timbered highlands south of it; second, the great white oak swamp with occasional low ridges of solid land, and, last, the open, half prairie country about Malvern hill. As McClellan's main line of march was almost exactly straight south, and as the roads from Richmond run east, northeast and southeast like the spokes of a wheel, it is plain to the reader without a map that the Confederates at each successive point could strike the Federals in flank. Now, when this is remembered and we consider in addition that the Federals made the march a perfect success, saved every one of their 5,000 wagons and 2,500 beef cattle and in every battle inflicted far more loss than they suffered, surely we must conclude that the generalship was brilliant. It was, however, chiefly the generalship of the corps commanders.

Losses In Battle.

I read, as aforesaid, the history as it unfolded and the personal statements of the two Federal commanders, but during these two months of tramping I have read two alleged full histories, and I am happy to say that any reader can get any kind of a history to suit his proclivities or old time prejudices. For an extreme pro-Confederate story that general's own account will do, for anti-Confederate anti-McClellan narrative that is found in Dooley and Hay's "Life of Lincoln," and for a tolerably fair and impartial account Swinton's book will do, or at least will pass for a good deal in that direction. At this point a curious discrepancy must be noted in the figures which purport to be official. Add the separate losses of each battle, and they by far exceed the reported total of the campaign, yet both may be correct. The explanation is that at least 40 per cent of those reported wounded recovered in a few weeks and many of those reported missing reached their commands again.

From War to Agriculture.

Though the aggregate of the separate reports would show that from the Wilderness to Five Forks, inclusive, Grant lost within a few score of 100,000 men, yet the mortally wounded and permanently disabled would certainly not make more than half that number. Similarly it is roughly stated that McClellan reached the James river with a loss of 19,000 men and inflicted a loss of 23,000 upon Lee, but when the final returns were made it appeared that McClellan's net or absolute loss was only 15,249 and that of the Confederates a little over 19,000. To illustrate how little Americans knew of war even at the end of 15 months of it, it only remains to add that Richmond was from a true military standpoint more in danger from the Army of the Potomac on the James than on the Chickahominy, and yet the north grieved as over a great defeat, and Jefferson Davis, though his forces had really been defeated in every one of the seven days' battles, issued a proclamation of thanksgiving, while the whole south went wild with joy. Verily, it took us a long time to learn our business.

The face of nature, as I said, is comparatively unchanged, but in everything else the contrast is indeed remarkable. In all the region just north of the Chickahominy and for many miles in any direction from Cold Harbor and Mechanicsville at least one-third of the people are northern men who have come in since the war and are nearly all engaged in what they call "trucking" for the Richmond market. Land is very cheap and for a few purposes very good. Immense crops of sweet potatoes are raised, from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, not half that of Irish potatoes. Forty bushels of corn or ten of wheat are counted good crops. Cabbages and onions are usually profitable, but this year there is a glut, and these are rotting in the fields. For poultry the northern settlers tell me there is no other part of America so favorable, so eggs and chickens are abundant, cheap and good. The country is not favorable for grasses. The highest price I could hear of being paid for land within ten years was $35 per acre, and from that it grades down to $10. There is still so much wild country that game abounds, and fox hunting is a great winter sport.

A Surplus.

Socially and politically the universal testimony is that there is harmony. Almost everybody seems to have some religion, and communicants are about equally divided between Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and "Campbellite." Every section is well supplied with schools for both races, and the average country term is five months. The white people take their open air sports chiefly in hunting and their mental recreation in debates at the country schoolhouses and in religious discussions. The negroes have their fun at dances and religious revivals, the latter often running three or four months at a stretch, and I am told that at their big church near Ellerson's mill as many as 20 have been "struck with the power" in one night. There are no official statistics on this, however. Incidentally it is estimated that the county of Hanover contains 600 colored Democrats, but down to 1884 those who voted that ticket were "turned out of meeting" and ostracized by their own race. When Cleveland became president, and no attempt was made to re-enslave them, there was a growth of liberality. I was told that the first negro who voted the Democratic ticket in the Mechanicsville precinct was killed for the act, but the evidence shows, I think, that the murder was the result of a quarrel about a woman. Most of the negroes' quarrels are about dogs and women, which is quite a surprise, as that race has a surplus of both.

A Question of Losses.

Riding and walking over this truly historic region, I am led into a train of reflections on the peculiar ways of Americans in considering their own history. There have been in this country three great victories which amazed mankind at the time and on which the critics have bestowed one might say millions of written pages, apologists for the defeated have given us thousands of able arguments and which historians have vainly tried to explain. They are San Jacinto, New Orleans and Cold Harbor. The first secured the independence of Texas and settled it forever that the Latin race was to be of little consequence in North America's destiny. Neither of the two others made the slightest difference in the world's currents, for New Orleans was fought after the treaty of peace, and so far as any one can point out Cold Harbor neither lengthened nor shortened the war by a day. Yet it was by far the bloodiest repulse. At San Jacinto 800 Texans killed and wounded as many Mexicans and captured nearly as many more, losing only eight—a hundred to one! At New Orleans the Americans had 8 killed and 13 wounded, 21 in all, while the British lost nearly as many hundreds. At Cold Harbor in the battle and subsequent siege the Confederates lost about 1,700 and the Federals 14,931, yet of the latter only 1,905 were killed outright, while 10,570 were wounded and 2,456 captured. Taking the usual percentage of mortally wounded in the total of wounded, it would seem that the Federals' dead at Cold Harbor were considerably over 3,000. We do not know the exact loss in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, but it was a parallel case on the Confederate side. We may fairly assume that this kind of fighting is done with for good and all. It ought to have ended with New Orleans, for a charge across an open field against intrenched riflemen is a risk no commander has the right to assume. It is done with now because with the present day rifles the one chance in a hundred which such a charge had of being a success is destroyed.

J. H. BEADLE.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

CHARACTERISTICS OF BEEHIVES.

Popular Styles of Hives—The Size That Meets the Greatest Favor.

At present there are only two or three styles of hive used to any great extent. The one in most general use is the Langstroth. The hive is simply a box without top or bottom, having rabbets upon two opposite inside upper edges. In these rabbets rest the projecting ends of the top bars of the hanging frames. This hive is set upon a board having a raised rim around its outer edge upon three sides. The absence of a rim upon one side furnishes an entrance. The cover is a plain board, cleated at each end to prevent warping. This hive is made in various shapes and sizes to suit the whim or needs of the user.

The size that meets with the greatest favor is that holding frames 17⅝ inches in length by 9⅛ in depth. Eight, ten, and sometimes a greater number of frames are used. Small hives, with a small number of frames, are needed in those localities where the honey harvest comes early and is of short duration. With a large hive in such a locality, there is not time to get the hive filled with brood, bees and honey before the harvest is over. Where the harvest is long continued, the large hive finds more favor. It is more important that the right size of hive should be used when working for comb honey, as, if it is too large, a great share of what should be surplus goes into the hive. In the production of extracted honey, a large hive does not prevent success, as the honey can be extracted if it is stored in the brood apartment, but it is more convenient and desirable to have the surplus stored wholly in a separate apartment.

In the foregoing style of hives, the frames are of the "hanging" style—that is, they hang from the projecting ends of the top bars. The frames are placed perhaps three-eighths of an inch apart, and can be pressed closer together, thus making a wider space from which to take out the first comb. Another style of hives has close fitting uprights, or end bars, these end bars forming two sides of the hive. The other two sides are formed by setting up boards and holding them in place by some mechanical contrivance like a loop of wire passed around the heads of nails driven into the edges of the boards. The size of such a hive can be easily changed by adding to or taking from the number of frames. This form of hive is not much used at present.

A style of hive having close fitting ends to its frames, the frames being placed in a case and the end bars pressed tightly together by thumbscrews, is being used considerably by men who are making a specialty of beekeeping. The frames and cases are shallow, two of the latter being used to make up a hive. This makes a brood nest that is horizontally divisible, which enables the beekeeper to do some things by simply handling the cases of shallow combs that in other styles of hive would necessitate the handling of combs singly. The frames being held tightly in place by screws, the cases may be inverted or used either side up. The inversion of the brood frames at the proper time induces the bees to rear greater quantities of brood, to enter the section more readily, and they also fill the frames more completely with comb, according to Country Gentleman, authority for the foregoing descriptive facts.

Potato Tests at the Stations.

In a large number of experiments at 12 different stations comparisons have been made of methods of cultivating potatoes. Seasons vary so much that the results of different methods are continually contradicting each other. One season potatoes mulched will yield two or three times as much as those grown in the ordinary way, and the next year the results will be almost the opposite.

In trials where direct comparisons were made, results from Alabama, Kansas and Utah favor flat while Indiana favors ridge cultivation. Maryland, New York and Ohio report practically no difference in yield between flat and ridge culture. Vermont reports that in one season's trial mulching when four inches high gave better results than ridging. Results obtained at the stations in Colorado, Indiana, Michigan and New York are against mulching. The general tendency seems to be toward thorough preparation of soil and level culture.

Comparisons of deep and shallow cultivation have been made at the Michigan and Utah stations, with very different results. In 45 trials at the Michigan station the yield of marketable tubers was in 40 cases in favor of deep culture, while in Utah shallow culture gave a greater yield than deep. Results are so conflicting that no conclusions can as yet be drawn.

The foregoing is an extract from a bulletin on potato experiments, issued from the Illinois station and written by G. W. McCluer, assistant horticulturist.

A Test With Wide Tires.

The following wide tire test was made at the Ohio state university: An ordinary wagon, with a new 3 inch tire, was loaded with a long ton, or 4,480 pounds, and the draft was measured by a dynamometer. On an ordinary earth road in good condition and hard the draft was 274 pounds. On a grass field it was 498 pounds. On newly plowed land it was 771 pounds. As the draft power of an ordinary horse of 1,000 pounds is 150 pounds, two horses could draw this load with ease on an ordinary road, and by turns on a grass sod, while with a narrow tire half as much, or a single horse, is a full load for a double team. Besides this the broad tires roll and level a road, so that the more it is used the better it becomes, while narrow tires cut it into ruts if at all soft.

Seed Wheat.

We know now for a certainty that a great deal of the wheat rust is brought on our farms through the seed, and the spores of the rust are held over from year to year in the seed. Seed that is taken from the field where the rust has been prevalent should always be subject to the hot water test. The seed we purchase from seedsmen should also be treated in this way, for we know not how many rust spores may be in the seed to begin growing when the favorable conditions are given. The hot water test is the only sure way of killing rust. If done properly, there is no danger of injuring the vitality of the seeds, while all the spores of disease will be thoroughly destroyed, writes an American Cultivator correspondent.

Clearing Brush Land.

A correspondent of the Iowa Homestead who has been for 40 years trying different methods to clear brush land has decided that the best means of all is to pasture with Angora goats. The goat, being a browser, prefers the leaves to grass. He will pass over the nice grass and go to brush for feed as his preference. Although he will eat some grass as a condiment or relish, he inclines to the leaves first and then the grass afterward. The goats possess additional value in their hair, which brings about as much as the wool of sheep per head. The meat of the goat is considered by some to be as good as that of the sheep, many of the venison hams or saddles on the market being made from the goat.

MOTIVE POWER ON THE FARM.

A Plea For the Gasoline Engine, Which Is Inexpensive and Easily Run.

A very important and perplexing question has been that of motive power. What was most economical, safest, most convenient and serviceable to run our feed grinder, bone mill, fodder cutter and such other machinery as it might become necessary to use. A western man who has spent considerable time and money in his attempts to solve this problem gives the benefit of his experience to farmers at large through the columns of The Prairie Farmer. His first power was a tread machine, next a horsepower, then a wind engine. He says:

But, all things considered, the power that leads all others on the farm is the gasoline engine. It is safest, because it cannot explode, and not a spark of fire is to be made. It has no boiler, and a pail of water is sufficient to run it all day. It is most convenient, for at any time you enter the barn you can have your machinery running at full speed inside of two minutes. It is more economical than any other power, as 50 or 75 cents' worth of gasoline will run it all day. No expert is needed to manage it—in fact, no one need go about it at any time, except when it needs oiling, and this only three or four times a day.

The machinery about it is very simple, and hence it is bound to be a very durable and serviceable machine. For use on the farm nothing has ever been invented that comes anyways near filling its place, and I do not think anything ever will take its place short of perpetual motion.

I can find about it no fault as a motive power on the farm, and those who are in need of a power should see this engine before purchasing. It is best to have it mounted on trucks, as a rule, so that it can be easily moved around when needed upon difficult parts of the farm or from one farm to another. It is a machine that several neighbors may own jointly, as a few days at most is about all the time any one farmer would need to use it, and two horses will easily draw it from one place to another. It is not as expensive as a steam engine of same power and can be run with one-sixth the expense required to furnish a man, wood and water necessary to run the steam engine.

With a gasoline engine and less than $200 invested in a dynamo and fixtures the farmer can light his house, barn and lawn at a very small cost, say, probably 3 cents an hour for gasoline, which is the only expense he will incur. The cost of a good gasoline engine will run from $250 to $500, for from one to six horsepower machine. The uses to which it might be put upon the farm are almost innumerable. Where the farmer is any sort of a mechanic, it could easily be arranged to do the sawing of the wood, washing, churning, pumping, besides running all the machinery about the barn. The model farm is hardly complete without this engine, and not many model farmers will try to get along without one when once apprised of its usefulness and convenience. I know there are thousands of farmers all over this land who have puzzled their brains over this question of motive power on the farm, but it has at last been solved by the invention of the gasoline engine.

Storing Potatoes.

A perfect store place is capable of being kept quite dark and cool, but quite safe from frost. Therefore it should be at least partially under the ground level, as being the easiest way of keeping frost at bay. If stored in sheds, they should not be put into large masses directly they are lifted, for they are liable to generate more warmth than is good for them, but if spread out rather thinly at first, they may, after a fortnight, be placed much thicker without any harm. But where large quantities have to be kept through the winter there is no better plan than placing them in mounds, according to The Gardener's Magazine, which advises as follows:

Select a place a little above the general level, so as to be quite safe from flooding after heavy rains, and having marked out the space required put a good layer of straw. Proceed to pack the potatoes into a conical long heap, cover with straw, and then place a sufficient thickness of soil to keep out frost, and beat it down so firm and smooth that the rain will run off into the trench surrounding it. The top should not be quite closed up until severe frost renders it necessary to do so.

IVORY TOP Lamp Chimneys Will NOT Break With Heat

Of course you could break one with a hammer, if you hit it hard enough but no one uses a lamp chimney that way. IVORY TOP lamp chimneys are made from the best glass by a patented process and are different from any other kind. You can find them at all progressive stores. Some dealers don't sell them because they last too long. Refuse substitutes.

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Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath thro' the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred and before retiring.

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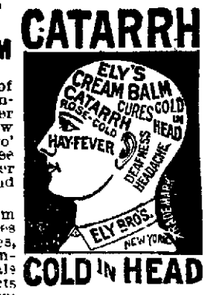
CATARRH



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BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES cured without mercury or injurious drugs, and all chronic ailments of the Nose, Throat, Bones, Mucous membranes in the Mouth, Blotches, Watery Growths, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Painful Swellings, Piles, Fistula and Rectal Ulcers cured without pain.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

SKETCHES BY M. QUAD

He Took Sassyparilly In His.

I was going into a confectioner's on Fourteenth street to get a glass of soda water when a man who stood looking in at the door beckoned me aside and said.

"Look here, stranger, I want you to do me a favor, and it won't cost you a cent to obleege me."

"Well, what is it?"

"I don't know nuthin 'bout New York. I'm half dead fur a drink of soda water, but I'm kinder scart to go in and ask fur it. They hev it here, don't they?"

"Of course."

"And with sassyparilly sirup?"

"Yes."

"And you ask fur it same as in a small town?"

"Just the same. Come in and have a glass with me."

He was a little backward at first, but when he had emptied his glass his confidence returned and he queried of me:

"Hev another glass?"

"No, thank you."

"I guess I will. I'll take sassyparilly ag'in. She seems to git right down to the spot. Durn my hide, but I've walked around New York fur two days and dass'ent ask fur sody water! Ah! but that's the stuff! Say! Do you know I feel jest like whoopin!"

"But I wouldn't whoop. You seem to be fond of soda water?"

"I jest dote on it when she's sassyparilly. Sunthin in sassyparilly which makes me feel like a yearlin calf. Hev another glass?"

"No, thanks."

"I guess I will. That's the best sassyparilly I ever tasted in all my born days. Needn't be quite so much froth on top, but I hain't kickin. Ah-um! That beats hard cider outer sight. Say! I wanter yell jest once! I'm so gaul darned happy that I can't skassly hold myself!"

"But don't yell."

"I won't if I kin help it. That's three glasses, but I guess I'll take one more. I've bin a-dyin fur sassyparilly ever since I left home. Hev a glass with me?"

"Thanks, but I've had plenty."

"Then here she goes. Yum! Yum! She cheers but don't inebriate. Here them toes crack! See my ears begin to work! Say, mister, I've got to holler or bust!"

I tried to stop him, but was too late. He stood up and uttered a yell which jumped the girl at the fountain a foot high and brought the proprietor on the run to demand

"Now, then, what's all this about?"

"Your sassyparilly has made me too blamed happy to live!" replied the old man as he knocked two glasses to the floor and tried to hug the confectioner

"You must go out—go right out!"

"I'll do it, but you can't take this happiness away from me! Gimme another glass!"

"No, sir—no, sir! Out you go!"

"I'll go, but whoop—whoop-ee!"

I got him out and walked him down to Sixth avenue and chided him for being so enthusiastic

"Gaul durn my buttons, but I can't help it!" he replied. "Talk about cider and beer and lemonade, but they hain't in it with sassyparilly. She cheers, but—whoop ee! Goodby, old man—goodby. You are white, you are, and I'll never forgit it! Shake both hands, and if I don't make this old town howl afore night then my name hain't Abraham Scott and I don't hanker arter sassyparilly with wings on it!"

It Was Never Told.

Six or eight of us had lighted our cigars in the smoking car when a man whom anybody would have sized up as an eastern drummer began to cackle and chuckle and finally exclaimed

"I think it was the funniest thing I ever heard in all my life—ha, ha, ha!"

"Sir, are you a drummer?" inquired an oldish man with reddish gray hair, who sat in front of him

"Yes."

"Drummer from New York?"

"Yes."

"And you want to tell us a funny story, eh?"

"I do. It's the funniest story I ever heard related and too good to keep."

"Well, sir, I've a word to say to you," continued the old man. "I like fun myself. Up to a year ago I was always on the grin. If anything tickled me, I'd laugh till I fell down from weakness. I once laughed 14 hours without a break at a story a drummer told me. I brought on heart disease from laughing, and the doctors have warned me to be very careful. This story is mighty funny, is it?"

"It is, sir."

"Got a roaring old climax to it?"

"Yes."

"Pretty certain to convulse the audience, I suppose."

"I'll warrant it to."

"Then please excuse me, and I'll go into the next car for a few minutes. I'm certain it's a funny story. I know you'll tell it in such a way that I shall have to bust right out in spite of all I can do. If I bust, I'm a goner. I want to hear the story mighty bad, but I also want to live as long as I can. Just excuse me."

He picked up his grip and left the car, and the drummer's smile faded away, and he pulled out a newspaper and began to read. Somehow we didn't like to ask for the story, and so now he didn't seem to care about telling it. By and by I went into the other car and found the old man and asked

"Were you really honest in what you said about your heart?"

"Well, no," he replied.

"What was your object?"

"Simply to stop his yarn. I'm traveling in the same line of goods for a Chicago house, and I wanted to hurt his feelings as much as I could."

They Were Hustlers.

I had just eaten breakfast at the shanty called the Royal hotel when a man introduced himself as a real estate agent and wanted to sell me some property. Ten minutes after he had been turned away a second one approached, and he was followed by a third, and during the forenoon I encountered 17 different men all in the real estate business and anxious to dispose of city lots at from $20 apiece up to $100 a front foot. At the dinner table the man who passed the bread wanted to sell me a site for a factory, and the one who kindly shoved the butter at me said he had the only site for a mill dam and I'd regret it all my life if I didn't buy it for $3,000. From noon to sunset I was "hit" by 12 more agents, making 31 in all. I flattered myself that the supply was finally exhausted, but just as I got seated for a smoke the thirty-second man came around and began:

"Stranger, what d'ye think of our town?"

"It is a pretty fair town for a new one."

"You are on to the boom, I s'pose?"

"Well, yes."

"Made any investments yet?"

"None whatever. No, I don't want to buy. What is the population here?"

"About 400."

"And out of 400 population you have 32 boomers! You are the thirty-second man who has tackled me today. Business must be pretty lively."

"Did you say 32 men, stranger?"

"Yes, 32."

"And you thought we were hustlers?"

"Yes."

"Say, you haven't seen us with our coats off yet!" he enthusiastically exclaimed. "Of the 400 population 160 are boomers, but 68 of them are over the river at a land sale today. Another thing is, you are the only stranger in town just now. Stay over with us a day or two if you can. We are expecting another stranger day after tomorrow, and that will make two of you to work on, and if we can't make you acknowledge that this town is the geographical center of the United States, the coming Chicago, the future great railroad center, the best water, climate and soil in the world, I'll give a dozen corner lots for a present and go out of business!"—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

AS HE SAW IT.

But It Isn't Always the Play That You See.

"Well, how did you enjoy the play last night?" asked Mrs. Wagleigh as she poured out her husband's coffee. "I'm so glad you went and had a good time by yourself, because you seldom go anywhere," she continued cheerily, "and the babies weren't a bit of trouble while you were gone. Now, tell me all about it."

"It was the broadest one I ever saw in my life," replied Wagleigh dreamily as he selected the softest piece of buttered toast on the plate.

"Oh, really. I'm sure I didn't know that, or I should never have let you go," said Mrs. Wagleigh with well feigned horror. "But I never heard before that there was anything objectionable about it."

"Objectionable!" snorted Wagleigh warmly. "I think it is an outrage."

"An outrage! Dear me, how prudish we are getting in our old age. It's strange, then, how the papers all speak well of it."

"Speak well of it," repeated Wagleigh, with a persistence that was unaccountable to his wife, "why, the press has roasted it unmercifully. It's the subject of scathing comment from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

"I'm afraid you are prejudiced, dear," suggested Mrs. Wagleigh in a conciliatory tone. "But there, don't let it spoil your breakfast for I understood there was a good deal in it; that in spite of its lightness it was constructed on a rather lofty plane, with faults that were hardly noticeable."

"A good deal in it. Well, you are right on that point," continued Wagleigh. "I should say there was, but its faults were flagrant and stuck out all over it, while its loftiness was its chief defect. It was deep too. I'm sure I couldn't see through it, though I tried hard enough."

"Why, how stupid you must be. Every one pronounces it quite an any thing, but I might know you wouldn't like anything other people do. I think you are real mean, and the babies had the colic all the time you were gone. So there!"

"Now, now, you are surely not getting angry about it," said Wagleigh good humoredly, awakening to the fact that an open rupture was imminent. "At the same time, my dear," he continued a moment later, "I must protest against your statement that it was at all new for it must have weighed a ton if it weighed an ounce."

"Why, what on earth are you talking about?" inquired the lady as she hastily wiped away her tears with a napkin.

"Talking about?" moaned Wagleigh in surprise. "Why, didn't you hear me talking about that confounded theater that I was sitting behind last night. What else could I have been talking about?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

ARIZONA KICKER.

THE PRIVATE GRAVEYARD THROWN OPEN AS A PARK.

And It Has Proved to Be a Most Popular Summer Resort—Other Improvements Contemplated For the Benefit of the Community, With One Exception.

A month ago we threw open our private editorial graveyard to the public as a park, and it has become the most popular evening resort within the city limits. Between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock p. m. the number of people sitting around and enjoying the cool breeze is never less than 300, and on every sultry night runs to half a thousand. We have spent a good deal of time and money on our graveyard, being determined from the first to make it the nicest spot of the kind in the whole west, and it makes us glad to see it so well patronized. Trailing arbutus has been trained over each and every one of the 11 headstones and flowers have been planted on every grave, and there is little or nothing to remind one of the grewsome.

A short time ago we bought an acre of ground and founded a postmaster's graveyard, but no improvements will be made this year. If things go right, we may open it to the public next summer, and thereby relieve the pressure on the other, but nothing has been really decided on thus far. Meanwhile we extend a hearty invitation to one and all of our citizens to make daily use of our editorial graveyard as a park. We make but one exception. If we find our esteemed contemporary within the inclosure, we shall proceed to throw him out. He has repeatedly lied about our graveyard and held it up to scorn, and but for our vigilance would have exhumed some of the bodies to start an institution of his own.

The Last of the Lot.

When we assumed the duties and responsibilities of postmaster of this town, we found that every judge, general, colonel and major in this locality had the idea that his letters ought to go free. In order to keep friends with them the former postmaster had stamped their letters at his own expense. We promptly refused to carry out any such line of policy, and as a result there was more or less shooting for the first month. General Hooper nicked one of our ears with a bullet, and Major Phelps sent a bullet through our hat, but we were firm in our resolve and finally brought all the gang except Captain Joe Scott around to our way of thinking. The captain returned home the other day after a month's stay at Tombstone, and the first thing he did was to write six letters and hand them in to be sent D. H. We courteously informed him of the new deal, and in his impulsive way he jumped to the conclusion that his honor had been impugned and opened fire on us with two guns. We did some jumping and dodging until we saw an opening to catch him by the neck and disarm him, but it was only a trifling matter after all. None of the eight bullets he fired came within a foot of us, and as soon as he recovered consciousness he admitted his impetuosity and begged our pardon.

Having finished with the captain we anticipate no further trouble, but it will be well for the general public to remember that there is no deadhead business connected with this postoffice. You buy and lick your own stamps on, or your letter goes to Washington.

He Escaped.

Bad Bill Wheeler, as one of the cowboys on the Big 6 ranch is familiarly known, called at The Kicker office the other day to leave a cap with a bullet hole in it which he had shot off the head of a bicycle tourist over on the Prescott highway. Bad Bill and five more of the boys were hunting lost stock in the woods when they caught sight of the man flying along the highway. They at once began a hot pursuit, and for the first mile had him within pistol range, but as soon as he struck the down grade south of Grizzly hill he gradually pulled away from them and finally escaped. It was the first bicyclist any of the Big 6 boys had ever seen and they greatly desired to capture and cage him as a living curiosity, but they were doomed to disappointment. When we explained to Bill that it was against the law to shoot a bicyclist he was a very much astonished man and evidently didn't quite believe us. The owner of the cap can reclaim his property by calling at the office of The Kicker. Our advice to all wheelmen is to dodge Bad Bill's gang during the remainder of the season.

He Has Gone Hence.

The department presided over by our horse editor will be found missing from this issue, while the horse editor himself is missing from his accustomed desk in our sanctum. One day last week he went over to Lone Jack to look over a herd of cattle, and when about ready to leave for home he got into a wrangle with a fellow named Joe Patton, who lives at Lost Pine. Patton was backed by a man named Gilmore, who hangs around Lone Jack most of the time. The two men rolled into one would not make a decent half hoss, and had our horse editor shown the grit they would have run away from him. We had always taken him for a man of sand, but he proved to have sawdust in his carcass instead. He not only let that pair of cowards back him down before a crowd, but he fled for half a mile before them for five miles.

Fifteen minutes after his arrival he gave him the horse and pledged to New Mexico for a start into his place. Any horse editor to cut the sand of this paper must do more than that, but he must not run. He can't sweat faster and ought to be ashamed of the way it hits him, and if he can't give us the privilege of burying him and publishing his obituary he ought to—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

JOE PATCHEN'S OWNER.

Colonel Taylor Bought the Great Horse Before He Had Ever Seen Him.

To buy a pig in a poke, otherwise a bag, is to buy it without examination or knowledge and is generally considered a very unwise sort of purchase. Colonel John G. Taylor of St. Louis has bought a great many horses, but the best one he ever secured was purchased on the pig in a poke plan. About three years ago P. C. Rathbun of Peabody, Kan., had a handsome colt by Patchen Wilkes and advised Mr. Taylor to buy him. The colt was coal black, with four white feet and a white stripe, and could trot in 2:40 without training. Mr. Taylor had never seen the colt, but purchased him on Rathbun's recommendation. This colt, then 3 years old and wholly unknown to fame, was the great Joe Patchen, conqueror of Robert J., the time pacing king and the greatest racing pacer on the turf.

COLONEL JOHN G. TAYLOR.

Not long after Mr. Taylor secured him Joe Patchen suddenly took it into his head to do nothing but pace, and his track career began in 1893, when he was 4 years old. He at once secured a record of 2:19¼, but failed to win another race that year. At the opening of the 1894 campaign he was still practically unknown. He started at Davenport, Ia., in his first race of the season, winning in straight heats, the best of which gave him a new mark of 2:12. In two weeks his record was 2:10. During the season he lost but one out of 19 races, his only conqueror being Robert J. and closed the year world famous with a mark of 2:04. As an incubation of his wonderful form it is only necessary to add that 30 of his heats were paced in 2:10 or better.

In his 6-year old form this season Joe Patchen has been invincible thus far. He bowled over Robert J. in two of the greatest pacing contests the world has ever seen, and his only remaining rival among the side wheelers—the famous John R. Gentry—was even an easier victim in Chicago very recently. Judging from his experience with Joe Patchen, Colonel Taylor doubtless is of the opinion that buying a pig in a poke is not such a foolish procedure after all.

Where the Stage Beauties Are.

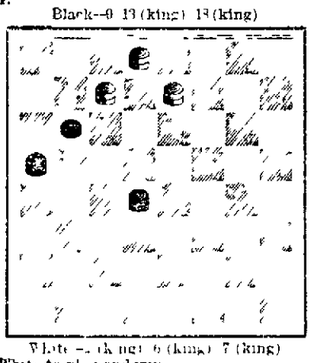
Most of the beauties of the stage are pleasantly situated this season. Those best known are placed as follows:

Effie Shannon with a "City of Pleasure," Mary Hampton with "Sowing the Wind," Grace Kimball and Marie Shotwell with E. H. Sothern, Katherine Grey with "The Great Diamond Robbery," Bertha Creighton with the Hollands, Grace Huntington with Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Dorothy Morton with the "Wizard of the Nile," Anna Robinson with "A Temperance Town," Margaret Robinson with "Shenandoah," Isabel Irving with the Lyceum stock company, Dorothy Sherrod with "A Texas Steer," Mary Timberman with Thomas W. Keene, Maud Durbin with Otis Skinner, Annie O'Neill with William H. Crane, Josephine Hall and Odette Tyler with the "Gay Parisians," Madeline Bouton with Robert Hilliard, Caroline Miskel with a "Contented Woman," Minnie Radcliffe with Sol Smith Russell, Minnie Dupree with Burnham Maxwell, Elliott with Augustin Daly, Florence Rockwell with James O'Neill, Henrietta Crossman with Charles Frohman, Anna Boyd with David Herder and Bettina Girard with "The Wicklow Postman."

CHECKERS AND CHESS

Checker Problem No. 857.—By Charles Hefter.

Black—6 13 (king) 13 (king).

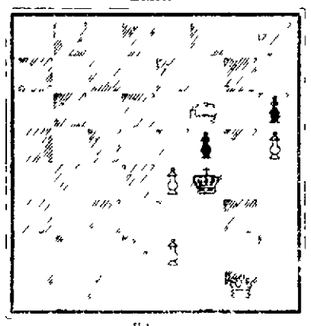


White—11 (king) 6 (king) 7 (king).

White to play and win.

Chess Problem No. 457.—By George E. Carpenter.

Black.



White to play and [illegible] four moves.

Checker Problem No. 52.

Neuralgia

ATTACKS THE EYES

Makes

THE LIGHT

Unbearable.

PERMANENTLY CURED

BY USING

Ayer's Pills

"My husband was subject to severe attacks of neuralgia which caused him great pain and suffering. The pains were principally about his eyes, and he often had to remain in a darkened room, not being able to stand the light. Ayer's Pills being recommended, he tried them, using one before each meal. They very soon afforded relief, followed by permanent cure. I am a strong believer in the efficacy of Ayer's Pills and would not be without them for ten times their cost."—Mrs. M. F. Debat, Liberty, Tex.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for forty years, and regard them as the very best.—Uncle Martin Hancock, Lake City, Fla.

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Received Highest Awards

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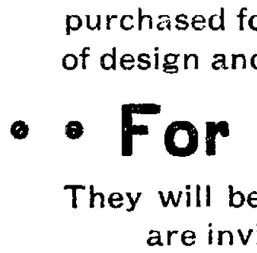
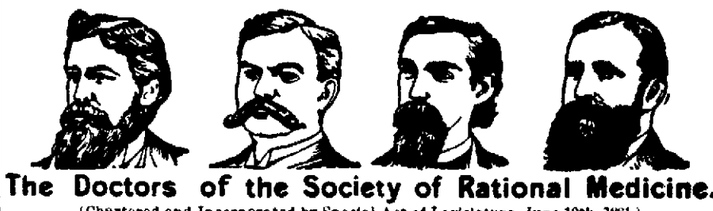
CLEVELAND, O.

Colic and Summer Complaint.



An instantaneous relief and cure for colic, diarrhoea and cholera morbus is obtained with Dr. Bayer's Colic Drops. For quick action it surpasses every other remedy. It is equally reliable in all cases of infantile colic. No home should be without this medicine during the hot season. Twenty five cents a bottle warranted or money refunded. For sale at every drug store.

COMING TO MASSILLON.



The Doctors of the Society of Rational Medicine.

(Chartered and Incorporated by Special Act of Legislature, June 10th, 1881.)

WILL ARRIVE AND OPEN AN OFFICE AT THE

Conrad House, Wednesday, September 18th, Remaining for Four Days.

THESE DOCTORS CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Epilepsy, Nervous Exhaustion, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Absolutely Guarantee Every Case of Consumption they Agree to Treat.

These doctors have been most aptly termed

THE WORLD'S GREATEST EXPERTS.

If you are TIRED OF BEING SICK, of having your system filled with Deleterious Drugs, of having a New Disease added to the one already existing, if you are Hopeless, Desponding, and on the Brink of Despair, call and investigate this Rational Mode of Treatment. There is no Disease but what can be Cured at Some Stage, and this Society of Doctors possess Potent and Powerful, but Healing and Harmless Remedies, that will relieve and Cure nearly all of the so-called Incurable, Chronic Diseases. **REMEMBER, if You Call Now it Costs You Nothing,** and may Cure You, for Hundreds Have Been **Cured After Even Hope Had Abandoned Them.**

No Person Should Doctor any Further • • • • or Take any More Medicine Without Consulting Them.

Young or Middle-Aged Men Suffering from Specific or Special Nervous Diseases find **Immediate Relief** and **Permanent Cure** under the **RATIONAL** System Discovered, Formulated and employed by the Doctors.

This is not a stimulating but a Curative Treatment. It Relieves, Restores and Cures the Most Hopeless Cases, and makes a man of many a wretched wreck of humanity.

• A PERFECT, PERMANENT AND ABSOLUTE CURE. •

These Doctors wish it Distinctly understood that they will not take Incurable Cases—reserving the right to reject any case that in their judgment has passed into the Incurable Stage. Last year 479 were so rejected. At some prior stage these cases were probably all curable. **See to It That You Do Not Delay Too Long.**

FREE FOR THIS VISIT ONLY.

Remember this is the last offer of Free Treatment. On Future Visits New Patients will be charged the usual fees, and the following offer will never be made again.—

All who visit these Eminent Physicians during the above dates, will receive Consultation, Examination, Advice and Services Absolutely Free until cured.

HOURS, 9 A. M. UNTIL 8 P. M. • • SUNDAYS CLOSED

MAIN OFFICES:

——Where All Letters Should Be Addressed.——

This Staff of Physicians will Return Every 60 Days.

Reading for the Home

The Publishers of The Weekly Independent

Have entered into an arrangement whereby they are enabled to give to every new subscriber and to every old subscriber who renews, without extra cost, two excellent monthly journals

AMERICAN FARMER AND FARM NEWS.

—AND—

WOMANKIND.

The opportunity to procure the three productions will last but a short time, and the opportunity should not be lost.

THE INDEPENDENT CO

MASSILLON, O.

WEFLERS CHINA HALL!

Note the following Low Prices which we are making on White Granite Ware.

American White Granite.

Handled Cups and Saucers per set	25c
Unhandled " " "	20c
Breakfast Plates	27c
Covered Chambers	39c
Uncovered "	14c

Meakin's English White Granite.

Handled cups and saucers	39c
Unhandled " "	32c
Breakfast Plates	34c
Covered chambers	49c
Wash Bowl and Pitcher	73c

Plain Tumblers 21c per doz. Jelly Tumblers 25c per doz.

Banquet Lamps! Banquet Lamps!

Two Hundred Banquet Lamps, all styles, at prices never duplicated by any store in Northern Ohio. These lamps were purchased for the Holiday Trade exclusively, and for beauty of design and finish, are unsurpassed.

• • For the Next Thirty Days • •

They will be sold at a great discount. All interested people are invited to call and examine this splendid stock.

THE LAMPS WILL BE SOLD.

We also carry a large line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, and Fresh Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, and Smoked Meats of all kinds

A large lot of Choice Olives just received. Fifty cent Bottles will be sold for **15 cents.**

S. F. WEFLER & BRO., 31 E. Main St.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING.

18 North Erie St., — Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.

Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

No contagious disease of any kind finds lodging place in Massillon today. The board in command gives the city a clean bill of health. Good for the board of health and good for Massillon!

The warmest September in a period of twelve years was that of last year, when the temperature averaged 68 degrees. The mean temperature during that month is 64 degrees. A month of mild weather may be expected.

The employes of the Piqua School Furniture Company observed Labor Day in a graceful manner, by working as usual, and giving the proceeds to their fellow laborer, Chas. Pratzman, who had just lost his hand in the machinery.

Ex-Sheriff Krider refuses to have honors thrust upon him. He tells THE INDEPENDENT that he positively declines to stand as Democratic candidate for state senator. Mr. Krider does not feel it his imperative duty to contribute to the efforts of the Brice contingent to continue their power, and proposes to adhere to the practice of selling pumps. Mr. Krider never could be accused of being a fool, and the pump business is good.

A choice bit of complete misinformation that has been sent out from Norwalk states that: "C. A. Wilson, of the W. & L. E. railway, has resigned, and Robert Beckrullers, formerly with the Union Pacific road, has been made superintendent. Wilson takes his former position as chief engineer of the Wheeling road. It is reported here today that J. F. Stout, master of transportation of the Wheeling has also resigned." It happens that there is not a shred of truth in any of the assertions made. The Norwalk people, however, delight in telling untruths, or half truths, about the W. & L. E., and are still at it.

The Democratic brethren who are shouting so exuberantly in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland for a third term, have forgot the teachings of of their last prophet, Samuel J. Tilden, who wrote on July 31, 1876:

"While much may be accomplished by such methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his greater temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the executive is necessarily charged."

The organizations under whose auspices Labor Day was celebrated in Massillon deserve congratulation and thanks for having provided clean, honest amusement, worthy of such a holiday. The features that have hitherto been most conspicuous on Labor Day celebrations were of minor importance, and give promise of ceasing to exist in the future. Thousands enjoyed Labor Day on Monday, to whom in previous years it has been but a name associated more or less vaguely with brass bands and badges. We are all laborers in this country, and yesterday we announced that fact by making holiday. The knowledge that the two associations in control have realized handsomely from the public is another gratifying circumstance, since it assures an even better celebration next year.

The crop news from this section is fairly satisfactory this week. Corn is generally in fine condition, is earing well and is maturing rapidly, being nearly ready to cut in several counties. Late potatoes are generally in good condition, except that blight is reported as doing some damage, and one or two reports of damage by grubs. Millet and fodder corn have made much improvement. Root crops and gardens are looking better. Cider making has begun. Fall plowing is well advanced and in many counties nearly completed; ground is generally in good condition. Pastures are much improved, but in many the grass is still short. Buckwheat is filling well. Some fields of seed clover are filling well, while others are reported as in poor condition. Sweet corn and tomatoes, raised for canning, are in good condition.

THE MASSILLON CEMETERY.

Because of the indifference of the public, and the impoverished treasury of the Massillon Cemetery Association, the condition of that most beautiful spot now borders upon the disgraceful, and the newly awakened interest of the women of Massillon, who rescued it once before, is the only hopeful feature of the situation. The trustees have done all within their power, but they have been compelled to anticipate future needs by the purchase of additional land, and the revenues at their disposal have been very limited in comparison with their opportunities for expenditure.

The possibilities that are presented to the modern landscape gardener in the cemetery are almost unlimited. As a rule the lot owners are people of ample means for any reasonable improvement, and how the present untidy condition has been reached without protest is beyond comprehension. The awakening has come at last, and as we have all been remiss in this matter we can all atone for past neglect by encouraging the present movement.

The call for the ladies' meeting is published elsewhere, and the purpose is to effect an organization similar to the old one by which the stone sexton's lodge was built. After completing their organization the ladies hope to raise enough money to co-operate with association and change the existing state of affairs. They wish first of all to distribute water mains throughout the grounds so that the grass and flowers can be kept alive. Then the driveways must be rounded up and kept in form, and after that such a system of improvements inaugurated that there can be no future degeneration and decay. It is not to be doubted that this call to duty, an imperative duty, will be obeyed by Massillon's energetic women, whose magic touch never yet has failed, and that they will be supported in their work by the entire community.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

David T. Day, chief of the division of mineral resources of the United States, has favored THE INDEPENDENT by providing it with a copy of his balance sheet, which is a table of figures about four feet square. Out of this seemingly unintelligible mass of figures some highly interesting information may be gleaned. In the year 1894 the total value of such products amounted to $527,655,562, against $409,398,680 in 1885. Thus in nine years the increase in the value of these products exceeded twice the taxable value of Stark county.

The value of all pig iron produced in 1894 was $65,007,247. This represented 6,657,388 tons. In the nine years preceding this value was exceeded many times. It reached $151,200,410 in 1890. The coining value of all silver produced in 1894 was $64,000,000. In 1886 less silver was produced than in any ten years preceding 1894, the value being $51,000,000. The highest point reached was in 1892, when the total value was $82,099,150. The production of gold has slowly but steadily increased from $31,800,000 in 1885 to $39,500,000 in 1894. Copper ranks next to gold, its value in 1894 being $33,141,142.

Then there is a big jump to lead, the value of which was $9,942,254 in 1894. Owing to what causes, students of natural resources and unfriendly legislation may determine, but the reported fact is that no native tin was produced here in 1894. In 1891 native tin to the value of $25,058 was produced, and in 1892 it had increased to $32,400. In 1893 it fell to $1,788. It is worth stating that the figures relating to minerals of minor importance are only approximately correct.

Leaving the metals, it is found that the value of the bituminous coal mined in 1894 was $107,653,507, or half as much as the whole value of the metallic products. The number of tons of soft coal was 118,820,405. The value of anthracite coal mined in 1894 was $78,488,063. The building stone was valued at $37,377,816; petroleum, $35,522,095; natural gas, $13,954,400; clay, $9,000,000. The value of all precious stones found here in 1894 was $132,250. The imposing list of mineral products removes any impression that may have existed that they were limited to a half dozen of useful and precious metals. The department finds 54 articles which are deemed worthy of attention.

A FIAT MONEY EXPERIENCE

With scorn that is truly magnificent, Mr. Coxey condemns the money that can stand the fire test. But that is an old story. We all know our great financier believes that the government by its fiat can create value where none exists, and these remarks are merely introductory to a resumption of publication of the letters of the eminent Mr. Nasby:

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
Sept. 15, 1878.

Es Nashnels we hev things eggsackly to soot us at the Corners and throughout this seckshun. We hev succeeded in institootin strikes in all the manufacturin villages in the seckshun, and hev all the workinmen out uv work and in consekent distress. At Factryville there ain't any more factry at all, for we burned it in the holy croosade uv labor agin capital. In Plainville we hev all the mechanics and laborers on a strike, wich hed the deliteful and cheerin effeck uv throwin every workinman out uv work. haleeloogy! They hev nothin to do now but to walk about the streets day times, and lissen to our speeches nites. And we are makin it lively for the bloatid employers, yoo bet. When men are distrest they want a remedy, and they'll take most any kind uv medicine.

To support em we hev institootid a provishnal bank, wich will do till the fiat money is ishood. It's the same thing as "fiat" money. I am president uv it and Issaker Gavitt is casheer. Our money is simply a slip uv paper onto wich is printid the sole inspirin words:

"This is a dollar.

"Attest:
"PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Pres't.
"ISSAKER GAVITT, Casheer."

The only secoority that we felt wuz necessary wuz to pledge the sacred faith uv the Corners that it wuz a dollar.

"Wat is it to be redeemed in?" queried a shoemaker to whom I offered it for a pare uv boots, the first I hev hed for yeers.

"In nothin. I don't want it to be redeemed. To redeem it wood be to destroy its life-givin principle. Anybody kin ishoo money with gold behind it to redeem it—yoor troo finanseer is he wich kin make money wich don't want redeemin. All yoo hev to do with this money is to keep it movin. Yoo hump this bill onto yoor leather merchant, and he'll hump it along on somebody else, and ez long ez yoo think it's a dollar, why isn't it?"

He took it, tho it seemed to me he wuzn't convinst.

We ain't bothered with it at all, ez it ain't never to be redeemed, except that when one bill wears out, the holder kin come and git another in its stead. We mite retire a worn-out bill, but ez that wood contract the currency we don't think it the best thing to do. We want a volume uv currency afloat ekal to the demands uv trade.

There wuz some trouble, for a great many farmers didn't want to take it, and Bascom kicked somewhat. But we hed a remedy for this. The labrin populashen held a meetin and in the sacred eez uv labor agin capitle notified the people that any one wich refoozed to take the money at par wood be to-wunst hung. Under this stimulus Bascom took it, but he immedjitly advanced the price uv likker to fifteen cents, and a few hours after to twenty-five.

We remoonstrated with him about it, and he ansv ered us:

"Ef there's going to be a era uv prosperity I am going to share in it. Yoo kin hev all the likker yoo want at five cents, old money, but ef I am compelled to take yoor fiat money for likker, yoo can't dictate to me the price I shel ask, for that rests with me ez a free citizen uv these Yoomitid States."

I am a just man. I acknowledged the strength uv his posishun. All I did wuz to walk over to the printin offis and order another hundred thousand dollars struck off, and put into cirkelashen to-wunst. Wat we want is money enuff.

The effeck on the Corners wuz instantaneous. We never hed sich a era uv prosperity. Ez every man hed all the money he wantid, work was generally suspended, and the people give themselves up wholly to enjoyment. Bascom did a tremendous business, the storekeepers (all except that cuss Pollock and Joe Bigler, who not only refoozed to take the money, but refoozed to be hung) did a smashin business. Men wich never hed a dollar in their lives hed ther pockits full, and ther is nothin but the most cheerin prospeck ahed uv us. When money kin be had by printin it, wat is to prevent everybody hevin all they need? I shel print a lot more tomorrow.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Reformer and Finanseer.

P. S.—There is one little speck uv trouble about our fiat money. Ther ain't no farmer puttin in any wheat, for they say they don't keer about swearin for this kind uv money. The bloatid employers at Factryville and Plainville hev consentid to advance the wagis uv ther employees ef they will take our money in pay, but the mechanics swear they must be paid in Nashnel bank notes ef they work. And the most uv em decided they won't work at all so long ez they kin git enuff uv fiat money to live on. It's all very well now, but ther ought to be some work goin on. We must hev legislashen compellin uv em.

SOME RAILWAY CHANGES

F. J. STOUT PROMOTED TO SUPERINTENDENT.

General Superintendent Wilson Becomes Chief Engineer of the Wheeling & Lake Erie—A Shifting About Among all Departments—Text of the Official Order.

The promotion of Superintendent of Transportation F. J. Stout of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway to the office of superintendent is announced by General Manger Blair, together with certain other changes, all of which are noted in the official circular. Mr. Stout will maintain his headquarters at Massillon as heretofore. His accession to the office of superintendent is only another of the frequent advances by which he has progressed from the ranks of practical railroad men, proving such capacity at every point as to merit increased authority and responsibility. That the W. & L. E. appreciates efficiency and energy is shown by the action detailed in the following:

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 1, 1895.—The offices of general superintendent and chief engineer will be separated because of increased duties of the chief engineer.

Mr. C. A. Wilson will continue in charge as chief engineer, reporting to the general manager.

Mr. Robert Blickensderfer is appointed general superintendent in charge operation, reporting to general manager.

Mr. F. J. Stout is appointed superintendent in charge of train service, reporting to the general superintendent. Station agents will be under the immediate jurisdiction of the superintendent in all matters relating to the transportation department, subject to the direction of the general superintendent.

The office of superintendent of transportation is abolished.

The chief train dispatcher and his assistants, also telegraph operators, will be under the direct jurisdiction of the superintendent, who will report to the general superintendent all matters affecting the operating department, and to the superintendent of telegraph in matters relating to changes in the line, expenses, etc.

The mechanical departments will report to the general superintendent in all matters relating to engines and cars in active service, and to the general manager in all matters of shop expenses, regulation and maintenance of equipment.

All matters of expenditures in any department must be authorized by the general manager before taking effect.

Heads of other departments will remain as at present.

The above effective September, 1, 1895.
Approved: A. G. BLAIR,
General Manager.
FRANK R. LAWRENCE, President.

Diarrhoea should be stopped promptly. It soon becomes chronic. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure is effective, safe and certain. Hundreds of testimonials bear witness to the virtue of this great medicine. It can always be depended upon, its use saves time and money. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

First in quality, first in purity, now first to reduce his price to meet the reduced cost of material. Prove this by comparing price of J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast with any other high grade baking powder.

THE WHEELS GO ROUND!

All Massillon Joins in Celebrating Labor Day.

SOME SPLENDID BICYCLE RACES.

Thousands of People Throng the Driving Park—Pille, Dobson, Aultman, of Orrville, the Winners—The Balloon Ascension and Baby Show.

A perfect Labor Day, and a programme prepared by the joint action of the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly and the Massillon Cycle Club made the holiday one in which everybody could participate with great personal satisfaction. The street cars were run in long trains to the driving park, and there it was that thousands of spectators congregated, some in family groups as picnic parties, but more as visitors to see the races. Under the agreement of the managing organizations they divided the gate receipts, and the Trades and Labor Assembly took the refreshment privilege, the Cycle club securing the receipts of the grand stand and the sale of score books. Thirteen hundred tickets were taken in at the entrance, and as women and children were free and hundreds went over the fence without the formality of paying, the total number present must have been close to five thousand. The balloon ascension was postponed until afternoon, by order of the manager.

The bicycle races were quite as good as any ever witnessed in this part of Ohio. Though the entries were not as numerous as at first expected the events were closely contested, the spectators enthusiastic and the riders were cheered and cheered continually. The track was in excellent condition and fast time was made.

An objectionable feature and one that greatly hindered the riders was the practice of the spectators of crowding upon the course. It was all the guards could do to clear a space wide enough to permit the passage of four riding abreast. Had the track been clear the riders would have finished with more of an effort. From start to finish the meet was a most successful one and great credit is due the members of the local club who had matters in charge.

At 2:15 the first race was called and the track officials were in their places. James R. Dunn acted as referee, and the judges were Guy Tilden and Thomas Lathrop, of Canton, and George S. Atwater, of Massillon. The timers were Walter Dueble, of Canton, and R. B. Crawford and A. J. Miller, of Massillon. The races were started by A. H. Coleman and the results were announced by Jerome F. Shepley. W. E. Snyder officated as clerk of course and Otto Snyder as his assistant. E. L. Volkmor, J. H. Bauhart and C. M. Atwater were umpires and Wm. Brown, H. C. Foltz, Geo. Snyder and Wm. Stephens looked after the grand stand.

The open events were paced by tandem ridden by Messrs. DeVille and Walters, of Canton. The races were called and were finished as follows:

One mile novice, twelve starters—L. A. Pille, Massillon, first; P. L. Howald, Massillon, second; Wm. A. Fasnacht, Massillon, third; Al J. Heiman, Detroit, (formerly of Canton) fourth; C. J. Duncan, Massillon, fifth. Time, 2:21½.

Half mile open, five starters—Walter Snyder, Massillon, first; H. M. Dobson, Massillon, second; W. C. Bauhart, Massillon, third; W. J. Aultman, Orrville, fourth; G. W. Aultman, Orrville, fifth. Time, 1:04¾.

An exhibition half mile mile was next wheeled by L. A. Pille without the use of handlebars in 1:07.

Two mile handicap, fourteen starters—G. W. Aultman, Orrville, 180 yards, first; Walter Snyder, Massillon, scratch, second; Ed. H. Gill, Akron, 30 yards, third; W. J. Aultman, Orrville, 175 yards, fourth; L. A. Pille, Massillon, 60 yards, fifth. Time, 4:37.

One mile open, five starters—H. M. Dobson, Massillon, first; E. H. Gill, Akron, second; G. W. Aultman, Orrville, third; W. J. Aultman, Orrville, fourth; Al Heiman, Detroit, fifth. Time, 2:15.

Half mile handicap, thirteen starters—G. W. Aultman, Orrville, 55 yards, first; L. A. Pille, Massillon, 25 yards, second; C. J. Duncan, Massillon, 40 yards, third; Walter Snyder, scratch, fourth. Time, 1:03¾.

Five mile handicap, nine starters—G. W. Aultman, Orrville, 350 yards, first; Al. J. Heiman, Detroit, 300 yards, second; W. J. Aultman, 375 yards, third; Walter Snyder, scratch, fourth; Ed H. Gill, Akron, 50 yards, fifth. Time, 12:30¼.

At the finish of the last event, regardless of the riders who were to finish in places other than first, the spectators massed upon the track and prevented the riders from doing their best. Heiman, who crossed the tape second, struck the crowd, and Snyder collided with Heiman. Both luckily escaped serious injury. Pille was next to be unseated, striking a spectator squarely. He was thrown to the ground with terrific force and rendered almost unconscious. This event was the most exciting. Snyder was expected to win, but Aultman and Heiman were given too much the advantage by their respective handicaps. Snyder made some wonderful spurts, however, passing those in advance one by one. This he accomplished on the east side of the course. Each time he rode over the last quarter he was noticed to slacken his pace, fearing the crowd. The Aultmans, of Orrville, rode exceedingly well, and a number of Massillon riders made a splendid showing, especially Pille.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.

A thrilling feature of the afternoon was the balloon ascension. The ascent and the parachute jump were successfully made. The aeronaut, Master Lloyd Little, left the balloon fully 1,000 feet from the ground and landed in a corn field about a quarter of a mile from the starting place.

THE BABY SHOW.

The baby show was the next event of interest. At 4 o'clock the little ones were placed before Judges Charles Frantz and W. D. Benedict, and the prettiest ones were selected. The following are the parents of the lucky children: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hirt, first prize; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Zepp, second; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Graybill, third; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Snyder, fourth; Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Schneider, fifth.

TRACK NOTES.

A few spectators who occupied the grand stand were dissatisfied with the races because others could not be prevented from crowding in front of the stand. The accommodations furnished were the very best available. The races were conducted on a course not guarded by fences and the grand stand was a temporary affair. The members of the Cycle Club are to be congratulated upon the success of their meet, considering the drawbacks they were compelled to contend with. Most of the spectators took this into consideration, and making the best of the situation, became too much interested in the events to resort to complaining. Had the course been well equipped with guard rails and grand stand, perhaps all would have been satisfied.

A number of the younger wheelmen made good showings yesterday. They may rank high next year.

Not until some means is provided by which the spectators can be kept from crowding upon the track will another race be held in Massillon.

Walter McLain started in the novice race. A hard fall prevented him from finishing.

Spectators were present from Canton, Akron, Canal Dover, Orrville, Wooster, Alliance and from all villages surrounding the city.

Snyder, Dobson and Bauhart rode well yesterday.

The city police refused to do duty on the track because it was out of their jurisdiction. Heretofore officers have kindly offered their services with consent of the mayor.

The Military band occupied seats in the grand stand and played continually between events. The musical programme rendered was an excellent one.

W. H. Jones, who has vowed many times, before many witnesses, that he would suffer many kinds of death rather than wheel a baby carriage, still lives although he actually performed this operation between the driving park and town.

LABOR DAY AT LAWRENCE.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 3.—Everybody for miles around came into the village on Monday to attend the picnic given by the business men and others of the city. The Minglewood base ball team defeated the Henrys, of Millport, and thereby enriched itself by $25; Mr. McCarthy, of North Lawrence, won the bicycle race, and Charles Logan defeated Tom Gray in the quoit match. Buck Brown was given a ham for having succeeded in climbing the greased pole when all others had failed. Miss Dale proved her sprinting ability by winning the girl's foot race, and Tom Williams, the speeder from Canal Fulton, lost everything in the 125 yard handicap, one Fisher, from Fulton, winning first prize, and Curtis Hentzelman, of Massillon, second. John P. Jones delivered an address which was rich in wisdom and was delivered eloquently. Dancing began at an early hour and continued until all were tired. Altogether the celebration was a great success and the promoters are more than satisfied.

KOEHLER CANNOT LIVE.

A Former Massillonian Fatally Injured at Meyer's Lake.

CANTON, O., Sept. 3.—Wendell Koehler is at the point of death at Aultman hospital as the result of a riot at his beer garden adjoining the Meyer's Lake grounds. About a score of men, sent here by the Central Union Telephone Company, much the worse for liquor, went into Koehler's place and had some words with a woman about a cigarette. Her friends resented their conduct, a fight ensued and Koehler, himself intoxicated, got into the affray. The fight became general, rocks and beer glasses being thrown indiscriminately.

Koehler was struck on the head with a brick. A large section of his skull was crushed, and trephining has failed to bring him to consciousness. He formerly lived in Massillon.

SMITH HAS AN ACCIDENT.

CANTON, Sept., 3.—Ed. H. Smith, the Canton bicycle rider, who had entered the Massillon races, then decided to attend the Akron Labor Day meet, met with a serious accident in that city. The track was very poor, and in the one handicap, Smith, E. W. Ballentine, of Toledo, and John Weise, Akron, collided. All riders were thrown and Smith's left arm was broken and he was badly bruised otherwise. Ballentine's shoulder was dislocated and Weise was painfully bruised.

THAT NEW RAILROAD.

A Line Designed for the Massillon Coal Trade.

The plans for the recently incorporated Canton & Wooster Railway have been disclosed by the chief engineer of the Cleveland, Canton & Southern road, who says, in the Cleveland Leader, that the immediate object of the branch is to get outlet for the coal lying underneath hundreds of acres leased by the Nutwood Coal Company, situated a few miles southwest of Massillon. The extension will begin at a point on the C., C. & S. main line near this tract, and will extend northwest so as to intersect the C., A. & C. road between Apple Creek and Fredericksburg, and will terminate at Wooster, connecting with the Fort Wayne road. Workmen will begin grading in a few days, and eleven miles will be completed as soon as possible. Thus it will be seen that the road is one of importance to the development of the Massillon coal field, that, indeed, being its primary object.

There is no doubt, no failure, when you take DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure. It is pleasant, acts promptly, no bad after effects. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

All good housewives declare there is nothing like J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder. We say the same.

Stomach and bowel complaints are best relieved by the timely use of DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure. Insist on having this preparation. Don't take any other. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Your Wife

Objects to your using tobacco, because she fears it may be injurious to you. But

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

PURE, HARMLESS, SATISFYING.
NICOTINE, the active principle, NEUTRALIZED.
ANTI-NERVOUS. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Dreadful Death of Young Charles A. Koontz.

INSTANTLY KILLED ON MONDAY.

While Riding to Columbian Heights on a C., L. & W. Freight Train He Falls Under the Cars—The Body Shockingly Mangled The Coroner Investigates.

Charles A. Koontz, the 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Koontz, who reside at 95 Duncan street, was instantly killed Monday evening at about 7:15 o'clock by falling from a C., L. & W. freight train. Young Koontz and Elmer Smart, a companion, were standing near the west end of the Tremont street bridge when Smart proposed that they board the freight and go to Columbian Heights and see George Loomis, a friend who is employed in the W. & L. E. yards. Koontz assented, and, stepping to the train, got on first, his companion catching a car some distance behind him. Koontz climbed up between two cars, while Smart stood on the step.

After riding some distance young Smart alighted and called to his comrade to do the same. When the train had passed Smart whistled several times and upon failing to receive a response began to walk down the track. He met a brakeman on the way who informed him that some young man had fallen from the train, and had been killed. Smart inquired as to the appearance of the dead boy and the description given convinced him that the body was that of Charles Koontz. The body was then removed to the C., L. & W. station from whence his parents were notified and Coroner McQuate summoned. The body was found lying on the west side of the track the train having passed directly over his neck severing the head from his body. From the position in which his remains were found it was evident that he was in the act of alighting when he fell under the cars. Charles Koontz was a promising young man and his sudden and horrible death has almost prostrated his mother. He was one of four children and was employed at the Massillon bridge works. The funeral will be held from the residence at 1:30 o'clock and at St. John's Evangelical church at two o'clock, Wednesday afternoon. Coroner McQuate has not yet taken the testimony of the witnesses and therefore has not yet given a verdict, but it will doubtless be that of accidental death.

A ROW AT LAWRENCE.

Very Exciting Times in that Town Yesterday.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 3.—A free for all fight, which reminded one forcibly of the scenes of by-gone days, took place on the main street Monday evening. A young man from Canal Fulton got into a heated argument with a Lawrence boy, which soon ended in a fight. The Fulton man, it is averred, used a "billy," which angered the friends of the man on whom it was used so much that they interfered. It was but a matter of time until others had joined in the fracas, and sensible strangers who knew the road were not slow in removing themselves from the scene of the trouble. One young man from Canton, who was desirous of leaving leaped into his buggy and was about to drive away when a heavy blow from a club in one of his assailants' hands, struck him on the head knocking him from the carriage to the ground where he lay in a senseless condition until rescued by some humane citizens. The respectable villagers then interfered and the fight was stopped. All of the participants are more or less badly bruised and injured today, and church circles are much perturbed over the disgraceful affair.

Mr. A. A. Snyder, Supt. Poor Farm, Winnesheik Co., Ia., says: "Last winter Mr. Robert Leach used two boxes of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve and cured a large running sore on his leg. Had been under care of a physician for months without obtaining relief. Sure cure for piles."

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Truth like roses have their thorns. J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking powder has no thorns; it makes biscuits far more delicious than any other.

Severe griping pains of the stomach and bowels instantly and effectually stopped by DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a god-send to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel like saying it.—The Democrat, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by Ph. Morganthaler.

Cholera Morbus is a dangerous complaint, and often is fatal in its results. To avoid this you should use DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure as soon as the first symptoms appear. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

NOTES FROM NEWMAN.

That New Coal Mine—The Widow Edwards's Wheat.

NEWMAN, Sept. 4.—THE INDEPENDENT was misinformed by its North Lawrence correspondent when it stated that the new Krause coal mine was under the management of John Evans, of this place. Mr. Evans is busily engaged in sinking the Western Ohio coal mine at Sippo and also gives some attention to the clay miners at our brick works where he expects to remain. The Krause mine is efficiently managed by Mr. Conrad Klein, of Massillon.

We are pleased to learn that the Burton North Massillon mine that has been standing, filled up with water for nearly two years, is being pumped out preparatory for operations for the fall trade.

Our vacant houses are again all taken except the old Morris homestead, which is badly in need of repair, otherwise it would be one of the first houses that would be taken in our village as it is in a fine location.

Our brick works had a breakdown last week that caused two or three idle days, but everything is again running full blast.

Excursions, reunions, picnics and fairs are picking up all the loose change there is going.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Forrest visited their daughter, Mrs. T. H. Currie, at Canton, last week.

The McGee brothers and their families, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday at the Weidner residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. X. Baker attended the Sibila Mong wedding last Thursday, and had a good time.

The K. of L. dance last Thursday did not pan out very well, owing to the rainy weather.

John Street, of New Philadelphia, is visiting for a few days with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Findley.

The grocers' picnic at Meyer's lake last Wednesday took quite a number of our people to that place, and we were pleased to learn of our neighbor, A. C. Miller, taking one of the prizes in the bowling contest between the grocers and traveling salesmen.

Several of our young friends drove to the pleasant Harrold home at Elton last Sunday, and were right royally entertained.

The Newman church was well represented at the Baptist convention at Canton, last week, and a delightful time was enjoyed by all.

Charles Sibila was in our village on Tuesday and desires the following correction on the Widow Edwards threshing: His men were receiving pay from him during the time taken to do the Edwards threshing; besides one of his men worked assisting around the stack—for this he received a part of the money. Mrs. Edwards, in justice to Mr. Sibila, concedes this correction.

The Labor Day exercises at Massillon were highly appreciated by a large number of our people. While in the city we noticed that it required considerable labor for some men to reach home. Those who attended the exercises at North Lawrence report a good time.

Small Beginnings

Make great endings sometimes. Ailments that we are apt to consider trivial often grow, through neglect into atrocious maladies, dangerous in themselves and productive of others. It is the disregard of the earlier indications of ill health which leads to the establishment of all sorts of maladies on a chronic basis. Moreover, there are certain disorders incident to the season, such as malaria and rheumatism, against which it is always desirable to fortify the system after exposure to the conditions which produce them. Cold, damp and miasma are surely counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After you have incurred risk from these influences, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters directly afterward should be swallowed. For malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and bladder trouble, nervousness and debility it is the most deservedly popular of remedies and preventives. A wineglassful before meals promotes appetite.

From Sire to Son.

As a family medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have kidney, liver or blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. McCuen, the leading druggist, 15 West Main street, is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50¢ and 25¢.

Twang the gew gaw, beat the drum. What a triumph to the country. The discovery of J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Rhine, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Williams, a son.

Dr. and Mrs. Hattery have returned from Boston.

Wm. Fuller and Frank Wilson have returned to Elyria.

Albert Snyder has moved into his new home in Green street.

Mrs. Lavina Ellery and Mrs. Fielberth are visiting in Goshen, Ind.

Charles Lipps has gone to Zanesville to work in a soap factory.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan and daughters, Nettie and Grace, are the guests of S. A. Morgan and family.

The public schools are now running as smoothly as though they had been open a month instead of a day.

Theodore Blocher has returned to his home, in Elton, after a brief visit with relatives in the city.

Mr. John Goehler and Mr. Felthauf, of Akron, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Goehler, of North Mill street.

Andrew Pontius and Harvey L. Sherrick have been appointed to make the semi-annual examination of the county treasury.

Superintendent Inman finds that the raintall during August amounted to 2.73 inches. In August 1894 it was only .39 inches.

Bernard Bell, Charles Fiddler and Charles Luckner have gone to Muncie, Ind., to resume their former places in the glass works at that place.

Miss Clara Snyder has gone to Cleveland to visit relatives and friends, accompanied by Misses Mary Fuhrman and Helen Weiss, of Canton.

James French, of this city, and Mrs. Elizabeth Jorden, of Canton, were married by Justice Sibila, last night, at the home of Joseph Emerson, in West Main street.

Eli Lieghley has disposed of his Jarvis avenue property to Samuel Kling, the consideration being in the neighborhood of $1,500. Mr. Kling takes possession in October.

Harry V. Farrell and William Stevens left Tuesday morning on their wheels for a month's trip throughout Pennsylvania. Some time will be spent in New Castle and Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Strobel, with their daughter Minnie, accompanied by the Rev. and Mrs. John Herron as their guests, devoted yesterday to Zoar, journeying by carriage.

Two girls, supposed to be of respectable Massillon parentage, are in the county jail at Elyria. They were charged with vagrancy, and gave their names as Rose Allen and Bertha Miller.

The Athletic base ball club desires to meet any club in Stark county, players to be under 21 years of age, Henrys barred. Address all communications to John Axxe, manager Athletic base ball club, Massillon, O.

Jacob Bullach, late of the Warren, Pa., ball team, has returned home, the club having disbanded. Harry Smith, of the same club, was quite seriously hurt at Wheeling, the other day, by being hit by a pitched ball.

Charter Bros., who conduct a confectionery store in Canton, have purchased Louis Peterson's entire stock of fruits and candies, and will convert it into a local branch of their business. Mr. Peterson will go to Toledo.

Daniel Hemperly returned last evening from an extensive trip East taking in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, also visiting with his brother, Prof. S. M. Hemperly, at Lebanon, Pa., where he lived some fifty years ago.

Mrs. C. C. Wyandt arrived in the city this morning from Portland, Me., where she has been spending the summer. She was joined by her husband and after a visit with Massillon friends will return to their home in Abilene, Kan.

Labor Day passed by without an arrest being made. The crowds at the various points of interest were very orderly, and Policeman Ertle, who patrolled the driving park grounds, found that his services were not required.

A patent has been granted to H. H. Everhard upon a brick kiln. Mr. Everhard has been at work upon this device for a long time, and with the aid of his invention has succeeded in burning brick that are exceptionally desirable.

Ralph Caldwell made a most astonishing catch, Tuesday, at the mouth of Sandy Creek, where he and his friends are camping. He landed a bass weighing four pounds and ten ounces, a catfish weighing three pounds, and several other large fish.

The following are now connected with the Central Union Telephone Company: H. H. Dow, No. 88; Philip Sonnhalter, Grove's mine, No. 16: George Goodhart, residence, No. 163; Charter Bros.' fruit store, No. 116; Charles Johnson, residence, No. 28.

The Massillon Checker Club held a meeting at headquarters (Wilcox hotel) Saturday evening, and elected the following officers: President, Thomas Laviers; treasurer, J. D. Brunny; secretary, J. W. Carnes. A tournament is being arranged, and all players are requested to be on hand at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, September 4.

Among recent real estate transfers are the following: Karl F. Erhard has sold to Anton Kopp 2 75-100 acres in the second ward of Massillon for $6,500; K. F. and A. Erhard have sold to Pauline C. Schimke a portion of lots 30 and 31 in the third ward of Massillon for $5,500; A. Wingerten has sold to Chas. W. Evans 3 acres in Tuscarawas township for $200.

Joseph Stemmle, Austin Verment and Andrew Boerner left today for Holy Cross Seminary, Notre Dame, Ind., where they will begin their education for the priesthood. David Power and George Hollender have already finished one year's course at the same institution. Charles Mellon also left today for Holy Ghost Seminary, where he will also study for holy orders. Therefore, when these young men have been graduated Massillon will have furnished the Catholic church with six ministers.

The Military band met Tuesday evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Manager, Ray L. Markel; Assistant Manager, Henry Pfug; Treasurer, John Paul; Secretary, Wm. Wolf; Leader and Director, Joe Ess; Janitor, David Snyder. A love feast followed the election. The closing season has been a most prosperous one for the band and the members and the retiring officers in particular are to be congratulated on their successful efforts. They will not be relaxed during the winter.

Charles Richter is the latest victim of the Plum street ghost. As Mr. Richter was returning home on Sunday evening at a rather late hour, he was rudely awakened from a reverie into which he had fallen by the sudden approach of a figure in black with an unusually small head, and which insisted on walking by his side. Mr. Richter saw that the only thing to do was to run, and he did so, never stopping until he was safely quartered beneath the paternal roof. In the future Mr Richter will return home at an earlier hour, and will choose some other route than Plum street.

ANOTHER MT. EATON PARTY.

A brake party, given in honor of Miss Stamp, of Mt. Vernon, who is the guest of Miss Ella Allen, of Canton, left the Massillon Club Monday morning, and made Mt. Eaton its objective point. The members were Miss Stamp, of Mt. Vernon; Miss Wikidal, of Topeka, Kas.; Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Miller, Misses Allen, Tonner and Bolton, of Canton; Mrs. Mary Corns, Misses Laura and Harriet Russell, Clara Burton, Helen Hunt, Lucile Slusser and Evelyn Albrecht, of Massillon; Messrs. E. S. Raff, of Canton; Robert H. Day, of Massillon, and William A. Ulman, of Denver. Messrs. Arvine Wales and Per Lee Hunt arrived later. After sitting down to a Lucas Hotel dinner, the visitors rambled over the hills and far away to a novelty in the form of a threshing machine in operation, and a cider press, returning in ample time for supper, after which a distinguished few were permitted to inspect the sacred soil where Mr. Jacob Lischer grows potatoes as big as cabbages and cabbages that only an able bodied man can undertake to carry. One such was presented to Farmer Raff, whose appreciation of rural products is keen. Mr. Lischer then visited the hotel with his accordeon and baby daughter, where the toddlekin danced while the father played, and Mt. Eaton and its visitors applauded. After three cheers for everybody the six horses cantered off in the moonlight toward home.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Speaking of the W. & L. E. changes, the Toledo Blade says that the appointment of Robert Blickensderfer is understood to have been made at the suggestion of Wall street people, and he is their representative. The fact that he is one of the leading railroad men of the country, having been connected with the Union Pacific as general superintendent of a grand division, would indicate that he is a high priced official and that stockholders intend to pursue a more aggressive policy in the future. It is thought that the management has decided to spend considerable money, and to satisfy Eastern capitalists interested in the road the new general superintendent was appointed. At least it cannot be looked upon as any other than good news.

Those Needed Bridges.

MR. EDITOR: The county commissioners have expressed themselves as ready and willing to build bridges over canal and river as soon as the approaches leading to same have been secured. It would be a benefit to all living on Columbian Heights and the 300 railroad employes living in the city whose business requires going and coming all hours of the day and night. A committee of our board of trade have been working with the county commissioners; would it not be well for a committee of our city council to act in conjunction with them and the township trustees on the opposite side of the river could look after the terminal on that side. If the proper authorities look after this matter, perhaps the abutments could be finished this fall yet, and the superstructure finished next spring. Let the proper authorities get together and see what can be done, as it is a matter involving an expense of several thousand dollars for labor and material in Massillon on the part of the county. Those whose duty it is to look after the interests of the city and township should attend to it. ***

Verdict for the City.

The jury in the case of Frank Hardgrove against the city of Massillon brought in a verdict for the defense, Tuesday afternoon. Hardgrove alleged that thirty dollars was due him for services rendered during the incumbency of the late C. W. Black, while according to the books of the late street commissioner ten dollars of the amount had already been paid him. The city council refused to pay more than twenty dollars, so Mr. Hardgrove began an action before Justice Paul. Wm. McMillan was Hardgrove's attorney, and City Solicitor Willison appeared for the city. Mrs. C. W. Black and Miss Daisy Bowman were the chief witnesses for the defense, and their testimony, together with the entries made in the books, had great weight with the jury.

Children, especially infants, are soon run down with cholera infantum or summer complaint. Don't wait to determine, but give DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure promptly; you can rely on it. Use no other. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Slates, slates, slates, covered single slates, small, 6 cents, medium 8 cents, large 10 cents, covered double slates, small 8 cents, medium 12 cents, large 15 cents, larger 20 cents. Very best quality, lowest prices on tablets, at Ellery's, 15 E. Main street.

Easy to take, sure to cure, no pain, nothing to dread, pleasant little pills. DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best for sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach and constipation. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promply and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Herman R. Hintz.

WILL BE MADE TO PAY.

The Council Legislates on the Subject of Sewers.

NOBODY PERMITTED TO ESCAPE.

Several New Sewers Favorably Recommended by the Council—The Money Apportioned for the Next Six Months—Street Work to be Limited.

With the exception of Robert Reay, all members of the city council were present at the regular meeting held Tuesday night. The street commissioner's report for two weeks ending August 31 amounted to $222.31. It was decided that hereafter individuals employed by the street commissioner would receive their pay from the city treasurer.

A communication from Mayor Schott asked for an additional three dollars in payment of the jurors and witnesses in the case of the city against Alice Williams. After paying the jurors and witnesses at a ratio of fifty cents he ascertained that a recent change in the law allowed them seventy-five cents each. Granted.

The clerk read a communication from the sewer commission recommending the payment of $1,101.60 to Neidlinger & Rhine for the construction of 900 feet of sewer. Paid.

The sewer commission recommended the construction of sanitary sewers on East Tremont, South, East and Mill streets. The costs were estimated as follows: East Tremont, $1,620; South, $1,914.54; East, $1,737.10; Mill, $254.50. This communication was referred to the sewer committee on a motion by Mr. Graze. The proposed East street sewer will extend from North to Chestnut; Mill street sewer from Plum, part way, to North; South street sewer from Erie to Cecil; East Tremont street sewer from Erie to a short distance past East street.

The sewer commission also recommended the payment of Engineer Borton's bill of $64.25 for work on sewers. An order was drawn on Mr. Kramer's motion.

At a joint meeting of the sewer committee of the council, and the sewer commission held recently it was decided that the city clerk should be authorized to collect 75 cents per foot frontage, from all persons who tap sewers, who have not heretofore paid assessments. The result of the joint meeting was placed before the council and on Mr. Hering's motion the solicitor was instructed to report an ordinance in accordance. A recent investigation developed the fact that while some had paid assessments in full others who tapped the sewer later had but paid connecting rates.

A petition signed by George Wolf requested the council to investigate damages done his property by an overflow of water from a clogged sewer. This was referred to the sewer commission, sewer committee and the solicitor on Mr. Hering's motion.

Resolution by Mr. Smith to notify the property owners on the west side of High street, between North and Cherry streets, to curb and gutter within 60 days. Adopted on Mr. Hering's motion.

Resolution by Mr. Graze to place a stone or iron guard rail at the edge of the canal, in Charles street. Referred to the street and alley committee for investigation.

Resolution by Mr. Paul to improve the State street school grounds by filling, at a cost not to exceed $75, and by curbing and guttering, at a cost not in excess of $100. Received no second.

In regard to the extension of Guide street the street and alley committee reported that Bernard Young refused to fix a price on the right of way over his land, and to cross the Shoemaker property would require $200 worth of grading. The report was accepted and filed.

The ways and means committee reported the following apportionment of funds received from the county auditor:

Street Commissioner	$ 460 00
Streets and Alleys	1,000 00
Light	4,000 00
Water	6,265 01
Engineer	300 00
Salaries	1,000 00
Sinking Fund	4,500 00
Interest	2,835 00
Incidentals	470 82
Board of Health	300 00
City Hospital	
General sewer fund	41 28
East Main street No. 2	281 28
Street improvement No. 1	
N. and P. street sewer	11 44
Prospect street paving	200 00
West Main street paving	1,204 19
Fire department	3,200 00
Prison and police	2,500 00
Total	$29,097 61

As there is but a trifle over $400 in the street improvement fund and the apportionment provided nothing, Messrs. Kramer and Paul asked for a share of the funds received for street improvements. Mr. Paul, of the street and alley committee, stated that unless funds were provided all teams and men at work on the street, excepting the cart, would be discharged today. Mr. Huber refused to vote for payment of bills placing a larger debt upon the city.

The report of the committee was accepted on motion of Mr. Kramer, and the money apportioned accordingly.

Mr. Krider was granted permission to grade Wellman street in front of Solicitor Willison's property without incurring an expense to the city. The engineer was instructed to furnish grade stakes.

C. W. Moody, reported from the lobby that the recent grade in North East street had left his sidewalk in a dangerous condition. A motion to refer same to the street and alley committee with power to act was lost Messrs. Paul and Smith voting no. Later the committee agreed to better the condition of the walk by graveling.

On Mr. Kramer's motion the clerk was authorized to pay the city notes first coming due for which money was was apportioned.

Art Reception.

Early in the week, in the art room of Mr. E. F. Babney's book store, a private view will be given of a beautiful and valuable painting, the work of a noted foreign artist. Cards will be issued, and a treat is promised the art lovers of Massillon.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and $1. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

RUNAWAY TRACTION ENGINE.

That Dannemiller Burglary—Koehler Regains Consciousness.

CANTON, Sept. 4.—The Young brothers, of North Industry, had a thrilling experience yesterday with a traction engine. They were moving a threshing outfit when the steering rod of the engine broke. The engine was running under a full head of steam, and crashing through a fence started down a steep embankment. The brothers jumped and escaped with a number of painful bruises. The engine continued its course and did not stop until it struck a Valley railway box car, completely wrecking the latter.

ADDITIONAL LOSSES DISCOVERED.

The Dannemiller burglary perpetrated Sunday night, proves to be larger than first expected. The family discovered yesterday that diamonds, watches and jewelry amounting to $2,800 had been stolen.

KOEHLER MAY RECOVER.

Wendell Koehler, who was the victim of the riot at Meyer's lake on Sunday night, may recover. He regained consciousness at the hospital Tuesday afternoon. Five of the Central Union telephone company linemen have been retained charged with rioting. Twelve in all were arrested.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

The will of Mary Hawkins, of Alliance, has been admitted to probate.

Joshua S. Cassaday is the appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Hawkins, of Alliance.

The will of David J. Davies, of Alliance, has been admitted to probate.

A marriage license has been granted to Dr. Alfred S. McCaskey and Mayme D. Spickler, of Alliance.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

PIGEON RUN'S GENEROSITY.

PIGEON RUN, Sept. 4.—A festival was given on August 31st for the benefit of Mrs. Thomas Davy, whose husband was killed in the Pigeon Run mine. The gross receipts were $81 34 and the profits $56.31. Citizens and miners joined hands in contributing to the relief of the widow. One week from Saturday another festival will be given for the benefit of Mrs. Griffith, at the Patch, and it is hoped that the results will be satisfactory. Great credit is due the people of Pigeon Run for their large hearted liberality.

After a week or two of reflection Joshua Stansbury, over whose land the Wainwright coal company wants to construct a switch, has decided that he will not give the right of way for less than $1,200. The company has increased its offer to $700, so Mr. Stransbury says, but refuses to go any higher. Mr. Stransbury previously demanded $1,000.

"CROOKED" TOMMY WILLIAMS.

CANAL FULTON, Sept. 4.—Sporting people hereabouts are wondering what new game Tommy Williams and his backers have on foot. It is said by people who know, that he virtually threw the Lawrence race away. A sprinter from Canal Dover is desirous of meeting the Fulton lad, and "Crooked" Tommy is entirely willing that he should do so.

MR WERTZ HAS RECOVERED.

WEST LEBANON, Sept. 4.—Charles Wertz, who broke an arm by striking his horse while plowing one day, has now completely recovered from his misfortune. He uses a buggy whip now when it is necessary to chastise his horses.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

WILMOT, Sept. 4.—The convention of the Epworth League of the Methodist churches of the Wooster district is in session here today and will be continued tomorrow. One hundred and fifty delegates are in attendance.

WHISKY SAVED HIM.

GOLDEN CORNERS, Sept. 4.—Charles Ewing was bitten by a copperhead snake Tuesday. While he was engaged in cutting brush, he reached down to pull a root away, when he felt a sting on his little finger. He looked to see what had stung him, and discovered a copperhead snake. He at once killed it with an ax. It measured 28 inches long. He called for the hired hand, and with his assistance tied a string around the finger and then started for home. He drank a quart of whisky which no doubt saved his life.

At this writing Mr. Ewing is able to be up and around some.

THE BEACH CITY SCHOOL.

BEACH CITY, Sept. 4.—School has started and Superintendent M. C. Heinnington and his associates, Walter Winfield and Miss Cora Kyle, are hard at work teaching the young idea how to shoot.

NEWS OF NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, Sept. 4.—The village council met last evening in regular session. Routine business was transacted. On motion of A. W. Goshorn the mayor was instructed to notify the trustees of the Brick church to lay sidewalk and put in curbing in Basin street. After the payment of bills the council adjourned.

There will be a public meeting in the council chamber Friday evening at 8 o'clock to organize an improvement association.

TROUBLE AT CLOVER HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Aug. 30.—The striking of a sandbar at the Clover Hill mine has caused a suspension of work, which will probably continue for several months.

BURGLARS AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, Aug. 30.—The Lenz woolen factory of this place was burglarized Wednesday night and thirty-five dollars' worth of shirts and yarns stolen. Entrance was gained by removing a window pane.

A $1,000 RIGHT OF WAY.

PIGEON RUN, Aug. 30.—The Wainwright Coal Company wants to construct a switch across Josiah Stansbury's farm and have offered him $400 for the right of way. Mr. Stransburg thinks that it is worth $1,000 and will not sell for a penny less. Both sides are firm and the matter will probably be settled in court.

A POCKETBOOK STOLEN.

NAVARRE, Aug. 30.—While getting on the C., C. & S. train at Canton last evening, Mrs. M. C. Welch had her pocketbook, containing a valuable ring and some small change, taken.

THEY STOLE TOBACCO.

JUSTUS, August 30.—When John Evans opened up his barber shop and cigar store the other morning he discovered that some person had visited the place during the night without his consent, and had stolen some $5 worth of articles. Local characters are suspected.

DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP.

WEST LEBANON, Aug. 30.—By mutual consent the firm of Gilbert & McClintock, one of the largest lumber dealing firms in the country, has decided to dissolve partnership. A. C. McClintock will continue in the business while Mr. Gilbert will go back to farming.

GREAT SUCCESS AT DILLONVALE.

DILLONVALE, O., Sept. 3.—State President Ratchford has organized 1,500 miners at this place and Long Run today today into the United Mine Workers' of America, and secured an agreement with a company to check off all dues and assessments for our new locals.

RACING AT STRASBURG.

STRASBURG, Sept. 3.—Curtis Heintzelman, of Massillon, captured first prizes in the 100 yard foot race, the egg race and the wheelbarrow race at the Fox Hunters' annual picnic held here on Saturnay. Thomas Murt, of Navarre, took second prizes in three races.

A MIDNIGHT FIRE.

Lung's Livery Stable Destroyed Tuesday Night.

The barn of Michael Lung, in the rear of 93 Third street, caught fire in some inexplicable manner Tuesday night at 11:15 o'clock, and before being noticed it had spread to the barn and carpenter shop of Christian Bittner, which adjoins it, and both buildings, together with most of the contents, were burned to the ground. The fire was first seen by Miss Anna Bittner, who at once aroused the neighbors, who put forth every effort to save the contents of the barns. Mrs. Lung was awakened by the barking of a dog, and with the assistance of several bystanders succeeded in saving a surrey, a carriage and a top buggy. A cow was removed from the Bittner barn before the fire had extended to that part of the building. Hose Companies No. 1 and 2 did effectual work, but arrived too late to be of much service.

Mr. Lung's losses will aggregate about $1,200; uninsured. Mr. Lung himself is attending the Youngstown fair. Dispatches have been sent to him and he is expected home today. The articles destroyed so far as can be learned are as follows: Three open buggies, one top buggy, a band wagon, a band sleigh, two two-seated sleighs, two cutters, five tons of hay, several bushels of oats and two sets of harness. The horses were all in the pasture during the night. A blooded hound which was tied in the stable was roasted alive.

Mr. Bittner's loss will amount to about $400. No insurance. Both the Lung and Bittner families are confident that the fire was of incendiary origin as there was no possible way in which it could have otherwise caught.

MR. AND MRS. JONES.

A Sad Tale of Domestic Trouble and Separation.

After years of married life, which have not been spent as happily together as one might expect. Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, of 67 Jones street, have decided that it is for their mutual benefit that they part. Mr. Jones will return to his mother. His wife has not yet decided upon her future course. Mr. Jones is not at all a bad sort of a man and bears no illwill toward any person, but when a man's wife drinks and calls her husband "Black Bill Jones," and pawns five of his best ducks, it is time for him to take decisive steps. The wife has figured prominently in local police courts, and invariably the lord and master foots the bills. The citizens of Patagonia drew a long breath of relief when they heard of the separation, for the family residence has for years been a scene of boisterous festivities and drunken carousals, which have often taken place during the dead hours of the night, when honest people are supposed to be safe abed. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Jones will go to the expense of applying for a divorce, but will simply live apart and meet as strangers.

Here is Another Fortune.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Aug. 30.

MR. EDITOR—If you can give me any information concerning the present address of any of the heirs of William Edwards, brother of Miles S. Edwards and grandnephew of Robert Edwards, it will be greatly appreciated. Recent developments in a long contested case in New York city have made it very important to locate the living heirs at once. William Edwards is supposed to have left South Carolina and settled somewhere in Ohio about 1835 or '40. Thanking you in advance for your kind assistance, I am Yours truly,

A. D. POWERS.

Slates, slates, slates, covered single slates, small, 6 cents, medium 8 cents, large 10 cents, covered double slates, small 8 cents, medium 12 cents, large 15 cents, larger 20 cents. Very best quality, lowest prices on tablets, at Ellery's, 15 E. Main street.

In your blood is the cause of that tired, languid feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes rich, red blood and gives renewed vigor.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Each ingredient is tested before compounding, and it must be found of the highest standard. The baking powder itself is tested. That's why each spoonful does perfect work.

THE EMPTY TREASURY.

A Decrease of Three Millions During the Month.

FRUITS OF THE LATEST REFORM.

The Public Debt Statement Shows a Startling Decrease in the Cash on Hand While Demand Liabilities Continue to Creep Up.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The public debt statement shows that the debt less cash in the treasury is $942,924,323; increase for the month $2,815,418. Cash in treasury, $826,960,345, against which are demand liabilities for $642,921,189, leaving the cash balance $184,039,156; decrease of cash for the month $3,110,374.

INDIANAPOLIS FLOODED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—[By Associated Press]—A heavy rain lasting all night flooded the city, destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property, suspended the street cars and telephone communication. Pague's Run contributed much to the destruction, causing a lake in the vicinity of Pike and Washington streets. Several families were rescued by boats. The water is five and six feet deep in many basements. The telephones were burned out by lightning. Total rainfall is 6.7 inches.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

INSULTED THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—[By Associated Press]—Herr Pfund, editor of the Vanwaerts, has been arrested and two editions of his paper confiscated by the government on the ground that the paper contained articles insulting to the Emperor William.

AFFAIRS IN FORMOSA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—[By Associated Press]—The Novoe Vietryasco correspondent at Vledevastock writes that Formosan insurgents are conducting a successful warfare against the Japanese, and grant no quarter, sparing neither women nor children.

A Big Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—[By Associated Press]—A fire this morning destroyed three piers, two large storehouses, freight shed fifteen loaded freight cars and large quantity freight. Loss, $300,000. The fire started on the Boston & Albany railroad pier in the freight shed No. 1.

Chicago and Toledo Markets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, lower, $3.75@$4.50; cattle, steady, $2.75@$5.65; sheep, dulll, lower.

Wheat 58¾; corn 32¾; oats 18½.

TOLEDO, Sept. 4.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 61⅜.

A CASE OF DESERTION.

The Reported Murder of W. F. Slater Discredited Here.

W. F. Slater, a traveling salesman representing Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., of Chicago, has mysteriously disappeared. Mrs. Slater and Pauline, her little 5-year-old daughter, are now in Chicago. Last winter they resided in Massillon, having rooms at the Hotel Conrad. Mr. Slater was on the first trip for the firm he represented and shortly before trace of him was lost he wrote to his wife stating that he expected to be home in several weeks. Mrs. Slater refuses to believe that he has been foully dealt with, but holds out that it is a case of willful desertion. Every effort to locate Slater has failed. He was last heard from in Oshkosh, Wis.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN.

Chairman Thomas Makes Important Announcements.

Chairman John Thomas, of the Stark county Republican executive committee spent the morning in town, and before leaving announced the members of the executive committee as follows: Al Eynon, W. C. Weirich and George Baldwin, of Canton; H. W. Harris, of Alliance; Frank Schultz, of New Berlin, and W. B. Humberger, of Massillon.

"We expect to have some of the best speaking talent in the United States in this county during the campaign," said Mr. Thomas, "and Massillon shall have its share. Ex-Governor Foraker will deliver two speeches, one in Canton and probably one in Alliance. He has spoken several times in Massillon in the past, and it seems wise to locate him elsewhere this year. Governor McKinley will give us two speeches, one in Massillon and one in Canton, probably on the day before the election. It is barely possible that we may secure him for a third speech, but this will depend upon his engagements. James H. Hoyt, of Cleveland, late Republican candidate for governor, who is said to be one of the most brilliant orators in the country, is on our list of talent, and has not been assigned. General Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Senator Burrows, of Michigan, will be here, and we have a great many speakers of our own who compare favorably with the best talent of the state. We have every reason to anticipate a speaking campaign more brilliant than a number of recent years. We are trying now to secure a good delegation from Stark county to go to Springfield next Tuesday, where the campaign will be opened. Governor McKinley will probably accompany it."

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Ia., says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50c bottles for sale by P. Morganthaler, druggist.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon September 3:

LADIES.

Davis, Miss Rebecca	Peffer, Mrs. Dora
Miller, Mrs. Ida	Scleybar, Miss Ida

MEN.

Brown, James T.	McKelvey, Irwin
Dennings, Lewey	Oscerman, Harm
Fiscus, Lina	Lnith, James M.
Howald, E. D.	Scalamucci, Gio
Lohr, John	Yenser, Titus M.

Dr. Long.

FOREIGN.

John Conry. Carmine DeLucia.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P M

For 10 Years

I had lumbago and sciatic rheumatism, at times unable to dress or turn in bed without help. I was worn out, liver disordered, tired and weak, when I began to take Hood's. I was soon much better, and since taking three bottles I have not been troubled with rheumatism. We consider

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood and liver medicine." D. BROOKS, Thetford, Michigan. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

—ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—

—FURNITURE!—

Call and see that we mean business.

S. HIGERD'S, - 53 South Erie St.

UNDERTAKING in all its branches. Night Calls answered from 89 North Hill street or Farmer's Telephone 200.

FALL STYLES.

NEW HATS

Sole Agents for Knox World Renowned and Roeloff and Stetson's Celebrated Stiff and Soft Hats

See the Latest in

TIES

NANTURA

Latest E & W. Collar.

Boy's School Hats and Caps, 50 cent values for 25 cents.

Spangler & Co.

Cash Hatters,

1 East Main street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SEEN ON THE MIDWAY.

I went on to the Midway, Oh!
Most wonderful place in the world I know
Paid ten to get in and ten to get out.
Heard Indians yell and barkers shout,
I want to go there some more.
Saw pretty girls 'till I couldn't rest,
Barbarians more or less undressed.
Such sights I never expected to see,
I want to go there some more!
Oh that Midway oh! That Midway show!
I want to go there some more

A happy-go-lucky crowd that surged and laughed, and ate and flirted, filled the ten thousand feet of floor space in C. L. McLain & Co.'s new building last night, and voted the Midway Plaisance opened for the benefit of St. Timothy's church, an iridescent success. Some fourteen hundred visitors passed through the doors, and none went out dissatisfied. Occasionally a barker would set up shop in the main entrance and encourage the curious assemblag outside to come in. No one could tell a true story of Friday evening, but here are a few random notes picked up at different times and in different places.

THE STREETS OF CAIRO.

After Sheik William Alban Ulman, the philosopher of the Nile, had greased his noble brow and assimilated 479 pages of Mr. Webster's interesting dictionary and an appendix of Greek and Latin proper names, he drew about him his sacred robes, and in a tone of voice that meant business offered the freedom of the streets of Cairo to the multitude. Then the multitude went in. Miss Cleopatra Albrecht, the enchantress of the Nile, submitted portraits of future husbands and wives by a mysterious process. Miss Helen Hunt was carried as a bride to the altar every ten minutes, and Miss Ella Yost assisted in the operation, while Miss Harriet McLain did likewise. Oolah, the famous trick donkey that runs up the pyramids every morning before breakfast, was also there. Mr. Wolf, the artist who sculptured the sphinx and embalmed Carl Browne's matrimonial kiss, occupied a post of honor, and an Egyptian seer, with an impossible name and Pefferian whiskers, commonly called John Allen, rent the veil of the future for a trifling consideration. H. Adirondack Croxton, as the patriarch of the second cataract; Harry Cambridgeboro McLain, the headsman of the royal harem; Charles Piute McLain, the lotus eater; John Ptolemy Dunn, the resuscitated mummy of Karnak; Frank Pharoah Sifert, camel driver to the Khedive; Charles Steese, jr., the money changer; Albert Mickens, chief of the donkey boys; and Walter Hungry all-the-time McLain, the pretty little dancing girl, made up the list of the talent. It will cost anybody five cedts to know what they did on the streets of Cairo. This department contains many beautiful things, and the costumes are many of them curios brought from abroad by Massillon travellers.

THE GERMAN VILLAGE.

Verily, those who dropped their nickels in the slot at the entrance of the Deutsche gasthaus, more than realized their expectations when within. Refreshments were served in true German style upon bare tables, and when the weary traveler found himself seated upon one of the wooden benches, at these tables, eating weiner wurst and rye bread and drinking root beer from brown mugs, all served by fair-haired Gretchens, he indeed thought himself back in the old original Plaisance.

The room has a pleasant home-like appearance. The decorations are plain and simple, consisting of pictures, chosen from German subjects, a mantel with a profusion of flowers upon it, a wall swing with a coo coo, and in one cover hangs the motto,

"Vor taschendiebe wird gewarnt!"

Prim roses and geraniums bloom upon the window sill, and little brass candlesticks have their places here and there.

The visitors are received with true German hospitality, always being warmly welcomed by the herr and frau, and the entire family of rosy, grown up boys and girls, while the baby sleeps peacefully through all the noise and din in its queer little cradle in the corner.

The little German band, perched upon a platform and in bright uniforms, discoursed sweet music throughout the evening, which attracted crowds to this corner of the Plaisance, whom the quick witted barker at the gasthaus door soon convinced that they could not afford to pass, without tarrying awhile to rest and refresh themselves at the German Inn.

The Germans and the Congress of beauty are close neighbors and when a kindly-disposed German frau offered the American beauty a piece of rye bread and weiner wurst on a fork, last night the beauty sweetly declined, saying she could not eat such coarse food," but she offered it to the English beauty, who with the greediness characteristic of the English, soon devoured it and asked for more.

THE JAPANESE VILLAGE.

The dear little Japs got more than their share of admiration but not more than they deserved. The village was a veritable bower. The bright colors peculiar to their valiant nation, of course, predominated in both decorations and costumes. The thrifty little Japs besides being very pretty, sold Japanese toys, pictures, etc., and were very successful. The village was under the management of Mesdames F. H. Kilinger, Vinet S. Russell and F. W. Adams, and they were assisted by the Misses Florence Bucher, Carrie Taggart, Florence Dangler, Louise Patterson, Dorothy Russell, and Messrs. Will Conrad, Fred Justus, George Lester, Henry Ryder, Master Jamie Wilson and Baby Adams.

THE INDIAN VILLAGE.

Whoop! whoop! yi! yi! yi!—that's Walter Bayliss, Ralph Dangler, Otto Siebold and Leo Willenborg. They ran the Indian village and they ran it out of sight. Their yells were soul stirring, their antics within were blood curdling. These young men, all of them with weak lungs, represented Sitting Bull, Young-Man With-Eight Tails, Bundle of Sticks and Old Man-Afraid of Himself. There was a great deal of noise on the Midway but this bedecked and befeathered quartette could always be located no matter how great the din. In their village were exhibited stuffed wild animals and many Indian relics.

CONGRESS OF BEAUTY.

By far the greatest fun in the whole entertainment is to be had in the Congress of Beauty. Their large booth was jammed with roaring crowds the whole evening. It is an absurdly extravagent traverty and is alone worth more to see than is charged for the whole show. The Congress owes its overwhelming success to the nimble wit of Mesdames G. L. Ryder and T. W. Myers, who have labored early and late concocting and executing its laughable surprises. The Japanese beauty, Miss Arline Webb in an embroidered satin court costume, occupied the first seat near the entrance. The sign over her station announced her to be the "Webb"-footed Japanese Trilby. Her next neighbor was "The Wild Man," impersonated by Master Harold Taggart, who was mildness itself. Next came Miss Ida Gove as an Indian beauty. Her name is Lu-lu-li-li-lay-low. The next was Fred Adams, a Saxon girl, with flaxen curls and an automatic grin. Next came the gem of the Congress, Miss Attie Water. She was a beauty, a strawberry blonde, with gown most decollette, exposing her manly neck and shoulders. Who was it? Will Atwater. His costume baffles description, but it was none the less effective.

The gypsy queen, who sold smiles for a nickel apiece, was represented by Mrs. T. W. Myers. Her costume was principally red and yellow bandanas, and her performance was excruciatingly funny. Judge Young seemed fascinated by the wily gypsy, and even neglected his favorite German village to invest heavily in smiles.

An athletic sweet Marie! Ye gods! Marie was distinctly French. She wore a gown of pink crepe and chiffon according to the latest French modes, with crinoline and wire bindings. Her neck and—save us—her back, were bare, and Marie shook hands as John L. Sullivan used to with all comers. She will be sweet Marie again tonight. Today at the bank she is Mr. Arvine Wales.

"Step softly lest her face open"—such was the caution over Mrs. J. G. Lester, who represented a Holland beauty. She is of the Dutch Dutchy, and she is an industrious one. She knits socks while you wait.

Mrs. G. L. Ryder was a Circassian wig model. Her hair was the eighth wonder of the world. Her costume was of black transparencies with neither top nor bottom, and her face—well, it must be seen to be appreciated.

Mr. Arthure Bender represented an Irish beauty to the queen's taste.

Miss Grace Ryder was Spanish senorita, with cigarettes, castanets, and a bewitching dance for the visitors. Her costome was of yellow and black lace surmounted with a black mantilla.

The Last of the Pharaohs, and a typical Egyptian he was, was represented by Mr. Melville Everhart.

Mr. Will Hipp perpetrated a gross slander on "the Massillon girl" whom he represented. Who ever heard of a Massillon girl permitting strange men to embrace her? Great credit is due Mrs. Hipp for the extremely up-to-date costume Mr. Hipp wore.

Mr Jacob Rubenstein Dunn barked for the congress. His remarks elicited rounds of applause and he was a faithful outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritueile grace.

Photographs of all of the beauties in the congress will be on sale to-night.

THE IRISH VILLAGE.

A huge sign bearing the old Celtic legend, "Cead mille faithe," which, freely translated means, "come with a thousand welcomes," floated over the Irish village, the front of which was made of large Irish flags, and within all was emblematic of the people and customs of the Emerald Isle. At the entrance one was greeted with the admonition, "have your shillalahs outside?" but the winsome colleens inside were surely gentleness personified. The interior is well covered with foilage and some of the features are exceedingly funny. Master Per Lee Grojean kept up lively jigs on his fiddle, and Mr. Harry Rigdon, the greatest gossoon in the village, reeled and jigged, much to the delight of the ever changing audience. Mr. E. A. Peacock, in the capacity of barker outside, dilated principally to the girruls within. His point was well taken, for the Irish girls were the prettiest on the grounds, they were dressed in the style of the Irish Peasantry, with white waists, dark bodices, green or yellow petticoats, white stockings and most fetching lace caps and bonnets. The great success of the Irish village is due to the efforts of Mesdames F. W. Arnold and C. F. Porter. Their pretty assistants were Misses Lulu Reed, Grace Patterson, Helene McLain and Miss Matthews, of Cleveland.

THE JAVANESE VILLAGE.

Mrs. John Allen and Mrs. Emma Redmond were in general charge of the little tots in the Javanese village, and Clarence Diethenn in scarlet robes proclaimed to the world the wonders within. Under the bamboo decorations, seated upon mats, with high hair, and queer, grown up ways, the following little ladies winked and blinked, and were pretty, every one: Lila Fields, Carcen Mickens, Ethel Carey, Mabel Carey, Carvey Mickens and Helen Simms. They sang "Three Little Maids," kept house, and grown up people were proud of them. It was the only little folks' show, and it was as graceful a scene that they constituted as the design on a willow pattern plate. If every mother was not pleased she ought to have been.

THE DAHOMEY VILLAGE.

Boldly lettered placards that spoke of blud pointed to the home of the Dahomeyans where Chief Robert, king of the cannibals, Dohitte Dowitt, the tallest man in the world, Blue Eyed Billy, and High Horse Charley sung wild weird chants that told of flesh pots and brimstone. The banners on the outer walls announced that "we weare some clothes," and this was an accurate statement. Mr. Cunningham wore a savage looking garment that might have been a bathing suit, and with a white loin cloth and gee gaws strode before the public. Mr. Hammonds forsook the grim swinger of glorious renown, and tying himself securely in a coffee sack, seized a hickory assegai and began to transact business. Mr. Hammonds was a whole tribe in himself. Mr. Wright Walker came in purple and fine linen but walked forth officially as a child of nature, of ferocious aspect with an air of determination. Mr. Charles Robinson, Mr. Edward Powell and Mr. William Bell arrived in white shirts and collars but soon shed them for the habiliments peculiar to Afric's sunny sands, while Mr. Robert Grant took in tickets, and Mr. John Fields blew the wind and cracked his cheeks as a barker who barked. Mr. Fields wore the attire of a statesman, and with a voice like a calliope gave utterance to burning thoughts that caused the canal to seethe. The decorations were very chaste. A South Sea Island flag—an original, by the way, a boa constrictor skin, hangings of the skins of wild beasts and it was complete. Miss Ruth McClymonds, gowned as a Turkish vivandiere, was outside boomer, and sent many a timid coin into the treasury. The programme of the Dehomeyans tonight will be changed throughout. The gentlemen of the desert mean business and expect to have the best show on the Plaisance.

BUREAU OF FINE ART.

The art gallery, in charge of the Misses Arnold, Ryder, Burton and Skinner, presents a scene of bewildering beauty and interest. The collection has been gathered with great discrimination and intelligence, and many thanks are due not only the Massillon historical society, which has contributed many interesting relics, but private donors also, who have allowed their valuable paintings, rare hangings, statuary, etc., to be exhibited for the occasion. Portraits of of celebrities political, social and artistic, taken in happy moments, hang side by side with scenes of both local and foreign interest. In the Napoleonic corner, a beautiful plant, knows as the night blooming cereus, drops its rare petals o'er the cradle of the infant emperor. The plant itself was captured by Napoleon in Africa. Among other paintings is a picture of "Mosquito Point in a Storm," "View on the Ohio Canal," "The Good Ship Gossip," "Noah After the Deluge," "The Present Administration." Portraits of Li Hung Chang, Professor Darwin, Paderewski, Our Next President, Baby Ruth, Prince of Wales, and many others. The collection is presided over by Mr. F's aunt, Miss Mercy Pecksniff, the Infant Phenomenae and the lady from Nova Scotio at the door. A venerable gentleman of the time of Louis XV is a beautiful encouragement to the curious public who may be chary of entering the realm of art.

THE OSTRICH FARM.

"Trilby," the trained ostrich, the Hon. Jerome Shepley and the Rev. Edward Albrecht shared honors equally at the ostrich farm. There were other ostriches there and they were alive, too. Somebody circulated the slanderous report that there were no ostriches on the ostrich farm. This was grossly untrue. There are four live ostriches, the distinguished gentlemen named and a hand organ. The ostrich farmers are natives of Africa, of noble stock, and their pedigrees extend from the fifth story to the cellar. Mr. Albrecht recited an interesting little poem entitled, "I'm a cunning little ostrich and I know it all" and everybody shed tears. Mr. Shepley read the history of the noble bird from the Encyclopaedia Brittanica in seven languages, and fed "Trilby" on a peck of broken glass just to show the possibilities of a well ordered digestive apparatus after a course of St. Timothy suppers.

THE BUM BUM MAN.

In the center of the room, surrounded by draperies of yellow and red, Will Reed made genuine bum bum candy. The small boys not in the show and the small boys that were in the show made this booth their headquarters. This booth was in charge of Mrs. E. C. Merwin, whose costume of yellow and gold seemed, if possible, to enhance her great beauty, and her sister, Mrs. Jerome Shepley, who was also attired in a picturesque gown.

THE SUPPER.

The excellent supper was prepared and served by the following ladies, who will repeat their efforts tonight, with a "New England" supper: Mesdames J. R. Dangler, Theo. Focke, G. L. Albrecht, C. M. Russell, and assisted by two dozen young ladies of the church. Tonight's menu: Baked beans, brown and white bread and butter, cold roast beef, cold cornbeef, potato salad, pumpkin pie, gingerbread, apple pie, apple sauce, doughnuts.

MR. COONEY'S ADDRESS.

When Mr. James Cooney, orator, philosopher and friend of Youngstown Hill and Cherry street arrived, there was an overwhelming demand that he make a speech. In spite of Mr. Cooney's recent disability, due to a collision with an obstinate and immovable sewer ditch, he kindly consented, and mounting a rostrum in front of the congress of beauty, expressed himself in that rich, ripe language for which he is justly famed. Mr. Cooney paid fitting tribute to the youth and beauty assembled, and then, inspired by the lovely Irish flag launched forth into a glowing eulogy of the greatness of the Irish nation. Although patriots without a country he pointed with pride to the fact that they had adopted one of their own, namely America, where by jurisprudence and all the sciences, they sat as judges, juries and policemen. He congratulated St. Timothy's church upon its broad christianity, in offering asylum to so many nations, and expressed the belief that a denomination that gave to the world such men as James Mullins and the Arnold brothers could not perish, but would have everlasting life.

THE ELECTRICAL DISPLAY.

In addition to a system of lighting that was admirable, the Light, Heat and Power Company, through C. M. Russell and Ira Fisher, provided a column of light of several colors, which constituted the most effective single feature of the entire Midway. On an extensive scale it copied the wonderful column of light seen in the Electrical building at the World's Fair, and was handsomer than anything of the sort ever shown in Massillon. Close by this column was the Waukesha water display of the Massillon Water Supply Company. Superintendent Inman supervised this feature, and its practical side was highly appreciated.

WAY SIDE NOTES.

John Read-your-answer-in-the Stars Carmack, Ph. D., X. Y. Z., in a doctor of divinity's gown, stood at the active end of a telescope through which the people in the moon could be distinctly seen. In sepulchral tones he declared that he had there what the astronomers had long sought—the world's greatest discovery.

Everybody inquired about that pretty girl in green who sold photographs, and found that she was Miss Matthews, of Cleveland.

A WOMAN IN BLACK.

Careful Observers Relate the Exact Facts.

IS IT A GENUINE GHOST?

The Problem One That is Answered in Different Ways by Peter Ertle and James Myers, Jr.—The Latter Presents Expert Testimony.

Some little time ago Peter Ertle stood on the corner of Prospect and Plum streets conversing in low but impassioned tones with a young woman who listened with an eagerness that did not prevent her from taking mental note of a woman in black, who appeared with mincing steps, and hovered near, as though to listen. The first impulse of the couple thus rudely approached was one of indignation, but a second glance evoked curiosity, as it showed that the creature wore garments belonging to quite another generation, and its head seemed ridiculously small—no larger than Peter Ertle's manly fist. When the interest shifted, and the young people began to scrutinize the strange apparition, the latter gathered up its skirts and floated rather than walked in the direction of Cedar street. Mr. Ertle and his companion followed—somewhat gingerly, it must be confessed, and after following it through the labyrinths of Kendal town, returned again to their corner, and resumed the thread of their purely personal discussion.

And then something strange occurred. Although they so stood that every avenue of approach was under their eyes, they became conscious all at once of a presence close at hand, and turning, discovered to their amazement this same woman, man or spirit, grinning and listening as before. Again it fled and again it strangely disappeared. Mr. Ertle submits the opinion that this woman in black is a sure-enough woman, afflicted with some malady of the head, which causes her to roam the streets at night.

But Peter Ertle and that particular young woman no longer carry on conversations in low and impassioned tones at the corner of Prospect street and Plum.

Also, it is worthy of note that James Myers, Jr., scouts at the theory which has been advanced, and makes bold to claim that it is a ghost of the orthodox variety. The opinion of Mr. Myers is entitled to respect. Ghostly experiences run in his family. Years ago his wife's grandmother's sister was bequeathed a brick house and a plot of land in which was buried a pot of gold. The condition was imposed that only the beneficiary might dig for the gold, on pain of a manifestation of the displeasure of the testatrix. Now, Mr. Myers's wife's grandmother's sister was a frail woman, and fatigued with digging, she called to her aid her brother-in-law. Immediately the spade was jerked from the brother-in-law's hand, and a huge ball of fire bowled in their direction, whereupon the sister of Mr. Myers's wife's grandmother was terror stricken, and the pot of gold is still in the ground.

This is a digression, but it proves Mr. Myers's right to speak with authority. Besides, Mr. Myers is janitor at the Massillon Club, which is directly opposite the point where Peter Ertle saw the woman in black, and for three years he asserts that he has seen this same apparition at irregular intervals, and has looked upon his face. It seems to set forth in its ghostly rambles from William Yost's barn which is connected with Plum street, between Prospect and East. Mr. Myers declares that its head is no larger than a big pippin, and its face is seamed and the expression set as if some deep seated anguish had fixed itself upon the countenance. Mr. Myers has often chased the black spirit, but it has always baffled him. He does not despair of ultimate success, however, and sooner or later believes that he will be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the most skeptical that there are such things as ghosts.

STARK COUNTY TEACHERS.

The Resolutions Adopted and Officers Elected.

CANTON, Aug. 31.—The Stark county teachers institute has adjourned. Before doing so the following resolutions were adopted: The Stark County Teachers' Association, in its thirty-first annual session, in conformity with established custom, through a committee, would respectfully offer the following resolutions:

That we hail with delight the elevation of the teachers' profession all over the land to a basis where the most effective and abiding results shall be realized bespeaking for the school system such recognition as make it the important factor of true citizenship in our land.

That it is the opinion of the teachers here assembled that the success of the schools demands that increased attention be given to works on education and professional training, and that we request the county examiners to require all applicants for teachers' certificates that they pursue as a minimum the course of study outlined by the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle.

That we heartily commend and approve township supervision, and are pleased to note that in our county three boards of education have elected township superintendents. We believe this step will bring about uniformity and system, and it will aid largely in placing the rural schools of Ohio in the front rank among the states in educational as well as material and industrial affairs.

That we tender A. S. Draper, of the Illinois State university, and the Hon. Henry Houk, assistant state superintendent of Pennsylvania, our thanks for the profitable and practical instruction and their very interesting evening lectures, delivered to appreciative audiences.

That the thanks of the institute are also tendered to Miss Georgia Clar., of the Cleveland schools, for her interesting and practical talks on language and reading, and the admirable manner in which she illustrated her subjects by class drills. The thanks of the institute are also tendered to Miss Mary Turnbull for her well written and well read paper on "The Public School System."

That our thanks are tendered to the young people of the class of '95 and others who entertained us with excellent music, and especially to Miss Kate Harvey for her successful efforts to this end.

That we thank the Canton Board of Education for the use of the high school building, and also the Canton City Council for the use of the assembly room in the city hall.

That we appreciate the generous reports of our meetings given us by the press, and hereby make grateful acknowledgment.

Furthermore, we are highly pleased with the work of the executive committee and other officers of the association for the satisfactory manner in which they arranged for and conducted the institute. We also compliment the special work of the executive committee who provided so successfully for our entertainment at Meyer's lake.

That we recommend the continuance of the plan adopted two years ago of having two adjournek institutes of two days each during the year and the regular institute beginning the last Monday of August, 1896.

J. H. FOCHT,
L. L. NAVE,
BLANCHE SHEPARD,
J. W. GUTHRIE,
BELLE STONE.
HELEN PRENOT.
E. A. ZINNINGER,
Committee.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, C. L. Hiner, Canton; First Vice President, Miss Lizzie Cook, Canton; Second Vice President, J. W. Guthrie, Alliance; Secretary, M. W. Oberlin, Massillon. Executive Committee—J. M. Sarver, Canton; Miss Mabel Neumaker, Louisville. Secretary O. T. R. C.—J. W. Gillam, Navarre.

HE DOES NOT WANT IT.

Ex-Sheriff Krider Nominated for State Senator.

HE TRIES HARD TO DECLINE.

Judge McCarty Hands Down an Important Decision Adverse to the Erection of an Armory at the Expense of the County—Says it is Unconstitutional.

CANTON, Aug. 31.—Delegates representing the Democracy of the Twenty-first senatorial district convened in Canton this morning, and by acclamation nominated Charles A. Krider, of Massillon, for state senator. The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by W. J. Piero, chairman of the executive committee, and Andrew Pontius and W. J. Piero were elected chairman and secretary respectively. There were but thirty-five delegates out of ninety-five appointed present, and Carroll county was not represented. With an enthusiastic speech Johnson Sherrick presented the name of Charles A. Krider for nomination and on W. J. Piero's motion the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Krider strongly opposed the action and before Mr. Piero's motion was put, he stated that under no consideration could he accept the nomination. Mr. Krider's objection availed him nothing. Even after Mr. Piero's motion had been carried Mr. Krider stated that he would not make a fight. He was nominated against his will. The convention then adjourned.

HE SUSTAINS THE COMMISSIONERS.

Judge McCarty decided the mandamus case of the captains of the several military companies in Canton, against the county commissioners to compel them to erect a suitable armory in that city, in favor of the defendants. He stated that to compel the commissioners to erect an armory would but burden the residents of the county with unnecessary taxes, and that the affair wholly was a state matter. He declared the law providing that the county should provide suitable armories, unconstitutional, and cited cases where in Lucas and in Franklin counties, the same decision had been rendered.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

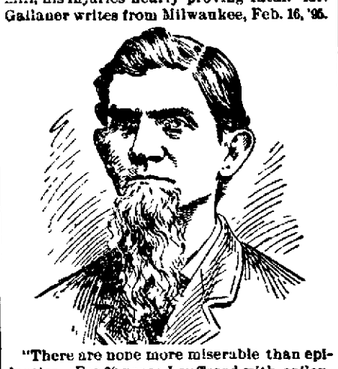
NAVARRE VS. RAMBLERS.

NAVARRE, Aug. 31.—The Navarre base ball club went to Wheeling on Wednesday, August 28, and played the Ramblers of that city. The Ramblers claim to be the champion amateur team of West Virginia; also of the Ohio valley. They suffered their first defeat with Navarre on Wednesday, the score being 6 to 3 in favor of Navarre, when the game was called in the last half of the fifth inning, on account of rain. Navarre out batted the Wheeling boys.

Epilepsy 20 Years.

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

A few years ago, Mr. L. W. Gallaher, was an extensive, successful expert manufacturer of lumber products. Attacked with epilepsy, he was obliged to give up his business. The attacks came upon him most inopportunely. One time falling from a carriage, at another down stairs, and often in the street. Once he fell down a shaft in the mill, his injuries nearly proving fatal. Mr. Gallaher writes from Milwaukee, Feb. 16, '95.



"There are none more miserable than epileptics. For 20 years I suffered with epileptic fits, having as high as five in one night. I tried any number of physicians, paying to one alone, a fee of $500.00 and have done little for years but search for something to help me, and have taken all the leading remedies, but received no benefit. A year ago my son, Chas. S. Gallaher, druggist at 191 Reed St., Milwaukee, gave me Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I tried it with gratifying results. Have had but two fits since I began taking it. I am better now in every way than I have been in 20 years."

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CONTESTS FOR THE CUP

Defender and Valkyrie First to Meet on Sept. 7.

OLD SALTS WHO SAIL THE YACHTS.

Captain Haff of the Defender and His Victories With Mayflower and Volunteer. Lord Dunraven's Interesting Career and Captain Cranfield, the Challenging Yacht's Talented Skipper.

For the ninth time in a quarter of a century a yacht flying the British flag is now in New York harbor looking for the America's cup, the famous old trophy won from an entire fleet of English yachts off Cowes, England, Aug. 22, 1851, by the yacht America. The challenging yacht, Valkyrie III, is owned by a syndicate of wealthy English yachtsmen, but the figurehead of the enterprise is Lord Dunraven, the plucky Irish sportsman whose Valkyrie II crossed the Atlantic in quest of the cup in 1893 and was beaten by the Vigilant. His full name and title is Sir Wyndham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl, and he is the representative of a family of great antiquity in Ireland. He traces his origin directly from Connac Cas, son of Gillium Olum, who was king of Ireland about 240 A. D. He is 54 years of age, was a war correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph during the Franco-Prussian war, has been undersecretary for the colonies in two of Lord Salisbury's administrations since 1885, is an author of note and an authority on hunting, steeplechasing and yachting.

HANK HAFF
[The famous old salt who will sail the Defender against the Valkyrie.]

He resides at Adare Manor, a princely mansion in the south of Ireland near Limerick, but he has spent a large portion of his time away from home as soldier, traveler, hunter, war correspondent and politician. The one ambition of his life apparently is to win the America's cup and carry it back in triumph to Great Britain. He is confident that Valkyrie III has an excellent chance of winning the trophy, and if she is beaten he will build another yacht and make a third attempt to secure the coveted cup in 1896.

Lord Dunraven and Designer Watson's studies of the races in America in 1893 convinced them that English yachts fare best sailed in English waters and American yachts in American waters. The contests between the Valkyrie II and Vigilant in 1893, and between the Vigilant and Britannia in 1894, conclusively demonstrated this and convinced Lord Dunraven that to win the cup a yacht must be built especially for American water. He is sure that Valkyrie III is better fitted for racing in American waters than any British yacht of her class or any other class that ever sought the cup. He does not think that the close similarity in the form of the two yachts detracts from the international character of the contest. Each country tries to build boats that will win. The great advance that has taken place in yachting, Lord Dunraven holds, is due to choosing the best features of the various designs.

As an indication of the speedy character of the visiting yacht it is only necessary to recall the fact that in her last race on the other side she defeated the Prince of Wales' crack yacht Britannia 18 minutes 30 seconds over a 50 mile course. In the same race she also worsted the Ailsa by 4 minutes 45 seconds. She is thus without doubt the most formidable yacht that ever came after the cup, and while it is not believed that she will defeat the Defender yachtsmen would feel little surprise if such an event should occur.

The New York Herald says Valkyrie is an improved Vigilant—nothing more, nothing less. She is no more like the Britannia and Valkyrie II than the Vigilant is. She is a fin keel out and out. Honors are easy between Watson and Herreshoff on the imitate and copy business, for the Bristol designer has taken bodily the shape of the longitudinal section of Valkyrie II, while Watson has held to the fore and aft profile of Valkyrie II and adapted according to his notions an athwartship body much similar to that of the Vigilant. In several particulars she seems to have an advantage over the Vigilant. They are greater quickness in stays, greater power of form, lower center of gravity of weights, greater power to carry sail and a sharper, easier bow and greater per cent of sail to wetted surface, length for length. She has wonderful speed in light weather, but is not so formidable in a blow.

WILLIAM CRANFIELD
[The English tar who will endeavor to win the America's cup with the Valkyrie.]

William Cranfield is the skipper of the Valkyrie. He has a genial manner, and his bearing and demeanor suggest a true specimen of the Saxon seaman. About half a dozen of the family to which he belongs were prominent yachtsmen, and his brothers, Lemon and George, were in the first flight of sailing masters.

Cranfield has been with Lord Dunraven several years, having succeeded the Itchen ferry skipper, Tom Draper, in the Valkyrie I in her second season. Cranfield's sailing of the May for Mr. John Duncraft in 1886 brought him prominently into notice and made it plain that if his brother's best racing deeds were to be equaled by one of the family he was the man to accomplish the task. He did so fairly, as the winning of 28 prizes worth about £1,100, in the May; 78 prizes, valued at £3,370, in three years, in the Yarana, and 15 prizes, representing about £900, in the Valkyrie I, were quite up to anything ever done up to that time. Cranfield has many friends in this country, all of whom are familiar with the one great hope of his life, which is to be in charge of a British yacht that shall win the America's cup.

Captain Henry C. Haff, or Hank Haff, as he is better known, will sail the Defender in her races against Valkyrie III on Sept. 7 and ensuing dates. He is a veteran skipper and has twice successfully defended the old cup against English challengers.

Captain Hank was born in Islip, N. Y., in 1837 and consequently is 58 years of age. When he was yet an infant, his father was drowned at sea. At 10 he was compelled to work on a farm and stuck at that particularly exhausting labor for a boy until he was 17 years of age. Then he quit farming, and obtaining a position with the Long Island Railroad company remained with it three years. In 1857 he had his first experience on the water, fishing in Great South bay during the summer and being before the mast in coasting vessels during the winter.

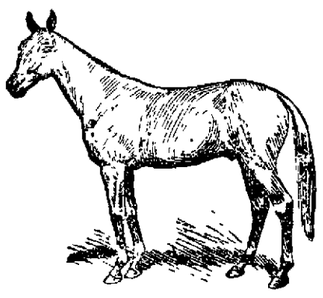
Hank accepted the position of mate in the working schooner J. G. Roche, owned and sailed by Captain Henry Clock. She was in the employ of the United States and in the Burnside fleet that went to Roanoke island and Newbern, N. C. This was in 1861 and years following. In 1867 he began yachting in the sloop Evelyn, owned by Mr. E. E. Holly, which boat won her class prize that season in the New York Yacht club regatta. After sailing numerous other yachts Skipper Haff was finally placed in command of the famous Mayflower in 1886 and sailed her to victory against the English challenger, Galatea. He was placed in command of the Volunteer the following year and again successfully defended the cup against the challenger, the Scotch yacht Thistle. He was also skipper of the Colonia, one of the yachts built to defend the cup against Valkyrie II, but she was beaten by the Vigilant in the trial races and did not meet the Valkyrie.

Last year Captain Haff sailed the Vigilant across the Atlantic and tackled the English yachtsmen in their own waters. He did the best he could, but the Vigilant was beaten in 11 out of 17 races against the Prince of Wales' Britannia, and the fact was made quite apparent that while American yachts are practically invincible in their own waters Britannia still rules the wave at home.

SPEEDY FIDOL, BY IDOL.

The Stallion Is Pacing In Great Form and Looks Like a Champion.

Fidol, by Idol, the new pacing star, has speed to sell and is thundering to the wire at a pace that is undoubtedly causing Joe Patchen to prick up his ears. Fidol is a bay stallion of rare swiftness, stamina and pluck. He started into the season's campaign with a 2:10¼, and early in July reduced this to 2:05¼. He has had an undisputed route in the free for all classes in the west since that time and has recently earned laurels with a 2:04½ record, which mark places him well up in public rating with the champion stallions, John R. Gentry, 2:03¾, and Joe Patchen, 2:04, and Robert J, the gelding king.



FIDOL, 2:04½.

It is certain that there are no others that can give him a race. During last year's campaign he was one of the most reliable pacing horses on the turf, and for a number of weeks, through the central Illinois circuit, could not be headed on the half mile tracks. He is one of the best looking stallions out and does not wear a harness sheep to impede his wonderful flight of speed. Fidol is the son of Blackman's Idol, No. 44, dam Molly Jackson, dam of Idolf, 2:13¾, by Stonewall Jackson, 292, grandam Queen Anne, by Clifton Pilot. In his mile in 2:04½ recently he went the middle half in 1:01¼.

CONDENSED CYCLING CHAT.

Bald has won about $3,000 worth of prizes this season.

Willie Windle will soon endeavor to smash records on the Waltham track.

Mike Dirnberger, the ex-king of the track, has retired and will study law.

In October Johnson, Sanger and Tyler will all be after the professional time record of 1895.

C. Ford Seeley, the well known road racer, will soon make a cycling tour through Ireland, Scotland, England and France.

L. D. Cabanne expects to be in condition for the fall meets. He is resting now and fast recovering from the effects of his recent injuries.

Bald's competition mile in 1 minute 58 1-5 seconds in Chicago recently increases the strength of the impression that he is the swiftest amateur racing cyclist on the path today. He has lowered the competition record three times this season.

Wilbur Edwards, the California cyclist, who retired from active participation in racing events a couple of months ago, has decided to come once again and will be seen in all the big fall tournaments. Edwards has the record of 1 minute 34 1-5 seconds for a mile on a straightaway course.

Mansfield's Lack of Jealousy.

When an artist like Richard Mansfield sees fit to place his money, his time and his theater at the disposal of two actors, as he has done in the case of E. M. and Joseph Holland, there must be good material in the attraction. Mr. Mansfield shows clearly by his action in this connection that he does not harbor professional jealousy. He has stepped from the beaten path to help others along.

BARLEYCORN AND BALL

Caylor Shows How Players Commit Professional Suicide.

PITCHER RUSIE'S FOOLISH FALL.

An Uncurbed Appetite For Liquor That Handicapped the New Yorks—Drink Has Ruined Many Baseball Stars—Baltimores or Clevelands Will Probably Get the Pennant.

With the baseball season of 1895 fast approaching its end a most remarkable showing is made by the profession in the United States. In no previous year since the game has been played have there been so many professional leagues and associations, and it is now absolutely certain that, with the exception of the Texas league and the New England association, all of the notable organizations will go through to the end of their schedules—most of them without a break in their circuit.

There, then, is proof that the national game was never so healthy as it is now. It is not only holding its place among other sports as the favorite out of doors pastime among the people of the United States, but it is growing, spreading out and becoming a recognized business which, under the fostering care of the national agreement, is inviting capital everywhere as an investment. Already the Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia clubs own their grounds in fee simple, which, as real estate investments, are worth half a million, while the New York club for its two grounds pays $20,000 a year rental, and the Brooklyn's leasehold costs $7,500 a year.

There are more than 50 clubs engaged in championship contests at this time under the laws of the national agreement. The Eastern and Western leagues and the Western association, each of eight clubs, have unbroken circuits. The New England league contains an equal number, while the Virginia and the Southern leagues are working on the six club basis. Add these to the National league's 12 clubs, and there are more than half a hundred centralized professional clubs in business, representing an equal number of cities. Besides there are almost as many more organized into state and sectional leagues while the amateur and semiprofessional clubs, which are located all over the Union, will run up into the hundreds, if not thousands.

PITCHER ARTHUR CLARKSON.
[Who is twirling the sphere in such great form for the Baltimores.]

Up to the 15th of August the 50 and more clubs controlled by the national agreement had played 2,868 championship games. These clubs employ 700 players, whose combined salaries will foot up the enormous sum of $1,000,000. Who will say that the American people are not willing to pay bountifully for a sport which they know to be honest and on the level?

Baseball as a business, however, is not a sinecure. The game is uncertain, and the stars are more than uncertain. There is no living civilized being so hard to control as the average baseball player. The New York and Boston clubs have examples of that truism this season. Insubordination and intemperance have put both clubs out of the pennant race just as they were entering into the closing games at home, by which money should be made. These indiscretions of the stars have cost their clubs many thousands of dollars.

It is no secret that the great Rusie, by an inordinate use of liquor during this season, has lowered his usefulness and destroyed whatever chance the New Yorks may have had to win. Earlier in the season, while at Baltimore, he was fined $100 for dissipation, and for a time he put a check upon his appetite. Lately he fell again, and his club practically dropped out of the race. But he is not alone in that respect. Nearly every club of the major league has a player or several of them who give trouble by indulging their fondness for the use of liquor in excess.

How weak human nature must be among baseball players when men of Rusie's valued abilities slowly commit professional suicide! Baseball biography is filled with brilliant instances of men who have sacrified popularity, prosperity, an extended career on the diamond and even life itself for the mere gratification of a love for drink. Ramsey, Deasley, Flint, Lew Brown, Fred Lewis, Sweeney, Burdock and scores more whom I could name cut short their career on the diamond because they would not give up the pleasures of the cup. Even poor, genial Mike Kelly might be alive today sharing honors with Anson had he not, for some years before his career ended, given way to the thirst which may be relieved, but cannot be quenched.

Anson should be a model for every young man who enters the baseball profession. For more than 20 years he has drawn good salaries as a ball player, which is ten years is beyond the limit of more than two thirds of the stars who rise and set. And no one knows how many more years the veteran will wear the harness. Three of his runs were unhinged recently by a passed ball, but he is on duty again with his other side presented to the line.

What is the secret of Anson's baseball longevity? He is temperate. I do not mean to prate alone in the use of liquors, but otherwise. Ball players, as a rule, are intemperate in eating as well as in drinking. Before he goes out to play Anson lunches off a bowl of milk and crackers or a plate of soup. "I can't for the life of me see how a ball player can stuff his stomach with everything on the bill of fare from clams to cheese two hours before a game and then play ball," says the old man. Yet that is what half of the careless stars do. "I've seen them get out of bed at 11 o'clock while on the road, eat breakfast at half past 11 and at 1 o'clock throw a dinner on top of the undigested breakfast that would tax the waiter's memory when it was ordered.

Anson never uses liquor or tobacco during the baseball season. He plays baseball on scientific principles. His theory is that a clear eye and a clear head are two requisites for success on the ball field. No man can do good batting or good fielding whose eyesight is dull, or whose head is loggy. When the stomach is clogged or is out of gear, the eyes are affected, and the brain becomes torpid. Hence it is that so many baseball players sacrifice their profession to the gratification of their animal appetites.

The professional who dissipates and violates the laws of temperance simply saps his abilities and cuts short his career. There are no exceptions to this rule. Yet there are not in any profession so many foolish men as there are among the ball players of today.

Baltimore and Cleveland should finish first and second. It is a splendid struggle between the two. Baltimore will have the advantage during the eastern series and may keep it, but Cleveland has the advantage in the closing sectional series. The two clubs which were rated favorites before the season began—New Yorks and Bostons—are virtually out of the race. More proofs that baseball is mighty uncertain.

It is to be regretted that such a team of players as is now in England traveling and playing under the name of the "Bostons" should be giving the Britons a wrong impression of the game as it is played in America. The team above mentioned is made up of players wholly unknown to the profession here. They claim to be college players, but not one of them has won a name on the college diamond. They are certainly traveling through Great Britain under false pretenses.

There is a rage among the National league clubs for young players. The success of Clarke, Collins and O'Brien of Louisville, Miller and Gray of the Cincinnatis, Cooley and Ely of the St. Louis Browns, Everett and Stewart of the Chicagos, Wallace and Wilson of the Clevelands, Clingman and Foreman of the Pittsburgs, Anderson of the Brooklyns, and Dolan and Sullivan of the Bostons, has whetted the desire of magnates to train up a new generation of stars that shall push the old timber out.

Meanwhile players who have been shifted from club to club have in many cases shown wonderful change of form. Weyhing was turned loose by the Phillies, who need pitchers more than any club in the League, and he is now winning all his games for the Louisvilles. Brooklyn picked up Abbey, who was branded N. G. by Anson, and Abbey is a winner. Lucid is cut loose by Brooklyn and goes to Philadelphia, where he is a star. Wilson couldn't pitch for the Bostons, but the Clevelands find him a great card. Arthur Clarkson, as I said in my last letter, was not up to Von der Ahe's standard, but the Baltimores find him a great pitcher. He has won games from Boston and New York by the finest work done in Baltimore this year.

By the way, as long as Arthur is on the diamond nobody will forget his famous elder brother. He is a perfect double in looks, manners and pacing of John Clarkson, as that once famous $10,000 star appeared to baseball spectators ten years ago.

O. P. CAYLOR.

RIVIERRE'S WONDERFUL RECORD.

The Speedy French Cyclist Who Covered 523 Miles In Twenty-four Hours.

The most talked of cyclist in France at present is Gaston Rivierre, the long distance rider who recently made a new world's record for 24 hours. He covered 523 miles and 1,044 yards in that time, and the marvelous performance has given him worldwide fame among the riders of the silent steed. Rivierre is looked upon as one of the most remarkable riders in Europe. Five men, all noted riders, including Lewis, Lucas Williams and Rahn, started in this race, and Rivierre's victory, coming so soon after Huret's remarkable 24 hour ride of 514 miles, has occasioned the wildest excitement among the long distance racers.

BICYCLIST GASTON RIVIERRE

Rivierre, who is now the holder of the world's record for 24 hours, was born at Asnieres on June 3, 1862, and is therefore already over 33 years of age, a fact which makes his performance the more creditable. In 1881 he entered the military school at St. Cyr, but soon after he gave up the military career. About five years ago he took to cycling and in 1893 was the first of the road racers in the Bordeaux-Paris. In 1894 he was the victor in the Lyons-Paris-Lyons 1,040 kilometers race, and last year he won the 1,000 kilometers race at the Velodrome d'Hiver, on which occasion he beat the then 24 hour record by covering 493 miles.

Mrs. Kendal's Plans.

Everybody will be pleased to know that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have just settled down comfortably in their brand new, luxurious house in Portland place London, bought with crisp American greenbacks. Mrs. Kendal, however comfortable though she may be, cannot rest without acting, so this month the interesting couple will start upon a tour of the provinces with a revival of "Lady Clancarty," and a new play by Sydney Grundy, which has not yet been produced in either England or America. He Kendal has been telling his friends that the real spur which is first prompting his visit to America is (between you and me) for tears.)

Fuller's Proposed Light-in-hand.

Lawson, N. Fuller, the actor who achieved some distinction from his four and six in hand teams, seems to be looking for bigger game. If all the orders are "If some one of the great horsemen will put up a check for $5,000 I will back him that I will add four more horses to my four in hand and I'll drive the eight in hand a mile inside of three minutes before I touch my seventy second birthday."

THE ARTISTIC TOUCH

IT TAKES BUT A TRIFLE TO GIVE A STYLISH EFFECT.

A Pretty Gown of Striped Taffeta—Marie Antoinette and La Valliere Styles—Green For Fall—New Costumes—Olive Harper's Fashion Gossip.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—It takes but a trifle of pinching in here or folding over there, a bow set in a peculiar way, a double puff upon a sleeve or a fancy pocket to enable the wise dressmaker to fix a grand name to the garment, like Louise de la Valliere, Marie Stuart, Marie Antoinette, Mme. de Pompadour, Louis XVI and other Louises with any number of I's. Yesterday I was shown a pretty gown of shaded light brown and green taffeta in irregular stripes. The skirt was like those worn all summer. The waist was of dark bottle green silk, gathered in to a velvet ribbon belt, with rosettes and looped bows and ends. The front was left open for three inches, and that was filled with white silk muslin. The sleeves had short but very full puffs of the dark green and long manches of dotted white lace over the dark green silk. The sleeves and a square, puffed silk muslin yoke collar, edged with vandyke lace, gave to this costume the title of La Valliere. Another we were obliged to take under the name of Marie Antoinette, forsooth! because the waist was draped over at one side and because the puffed sleeves were gathered up with a couple of strangling bows. The lace caps over the sleeves belonged to some other epoch, but what of that? You have to take a dressmaker's word even when you know better. If you don't, why, look out for a misfit or at least a look of supreme contempt for your ignorance.

LA VALLIERE AND MARIE ANTOINETTE

Green in its different shades is to be a favorite color for fall gowns. Some of the silks, failles and taffetas are extremely delicate and have a sort of silvery sheen like that on the under sides of poplar leaves. Corded faille will be a fashionable silk for very handsome gowns. Dark moss green, rich bronze green, pleasing russet and rush colors as well as the sage and bright emeralds will be seen among the very prettiest fall colors. Green combines with everything. Silk will be trimmed with plain velvet, often in form of a wide collar edged with rich lace.

Plaid silks are shown in great variety and will be used as panels to the skirts of plain silks. There was a beautiful gown of moss green grosse faille, with an opening on the left side of the skirt and a panel of plaid in soft yet brilliant color. The waist was of the faille, with a crushed blouse front of the plaid. There was a short cape of velvet of exactly the same shade as the faille, and this was lined with the plaid silk.

Among the models for new full costumes I notice that the large lace and muslin collars of the past season have given place to collars of the same shape, but of velvet or silk. Some few are overlaid with heavy lace, mostly in ecru and cream, though there were a few in butter color. Velvet, corded silk, moire and plush are all to be worn. Some few have narrow but very full ruchings of fine valenciennes lace, white and black or butter color. Collars for stout figures have long points in front, and slender ones have them lap in Marie Antoinette style.

Some suits have no collars at all and are very dainty. One was of striped glace silk, pink and dark blue. The waist had [illegible] with white puffed caps, and the [illegible] embroidered in pink. Another very pretty house costume had a [illegible] skirt of cream serge with [illegible] of velvet sleeves. The waist had [illegible] of fancy plaid grenadine over the [illegible] waist. There was a dark blue velvet crush belt, a small flat collar and a stock of the velvet. The colors in the grenadine were red, blue and cream. Small wing caps widened the shoulders to the proper size.

OLIVE HARPER

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A VENETIAN MOONRISE.

No lingering line of light
  Streaks the dull west with fire.
The myriad lips of night
  Are vocal with desire,
And, lo, the radiant moon
Flowers from the black lagoon.

The Adriatic's bride,
  Child of the shifting sea,
Lifts from the circling tide
  Her olden majesty.
The moon's transmuting ray
Has glorified decay.

Afar the chiming joys
  Of bells are skyward rolled,
While, petrellike, we poise
  On ripples of pale gold.
An apotheosis
Of all youth's dreams is this.

As notes of music blent
  In mellow harmonies fall
On listening ears intent,
  So tower and dome and wall
Form to our wondering sight
A harmony of night.

—Clinton Scollard.

MY FIRST VOYAGE.

I sailed from the East India docks on Sept. 1, 1857, in the full rigged ship Duncan Dunbar, 1,374 tons, for Sydney. This vessel was named after her owner, who was so memorable a man in the history of British shipping that I cannot but pause a moment to refer to him.

To the eternal honor of Duncan Dunbar be it said that he began life as a rag and bottle merchant and worked with such energy and skill that he died possessed of more than two millions of English gold and the finest fleet of merchant ships at that time trading to all parts of the world from the river Thames. He was remarkable for his avarice, and many diverting stories of his cheeseparing struggles were current on board his own vessels.

Unlike the shipowner of today, who is with scarce an exception one of a company, Dunbar was the sole holder of his fleet. He died in 1861, and a portion of his great wealth went to Mr. Gellatly, a very kind, gentlemanly person, who had married the rich man's niece and for years managed his business down near the docks.

I went to sea as a midshipman in the merchant service. But this is a catchpenny term. Outside the royal navy there are no midshipmen. Consequently, as I did not ship as an apprentice, I must have signed articles as a boy simply.

I think the premium charged for the first voyage was 60 guineas. The outfit cost about 80. So that to send a lad on a voyage in those days was costlier to a parent than putting him to a first class school, where he would have got some education, perhaps learned good manners and probably acquired a taste for trade or one of the professions.

Certainly of the midshipman in the merchant service in my time not half remained at sea after the first voyage, and hardly a youth out of our numbers ever found a place upon the quarter deck, even in the laughably low capacity of fourth mate. Most of the captains and officers began as apprentices or rose from the forecastle.

I was 13 years and 7 months old when I went to sea and was undoubtedly too young for the vocation. I had no strength of body for the rough usage of the midshipman's berth. I was too tender to go aloft or to keep the deck through long, bitter nights.

I well remember the day and the hour when I stepped on board the Duncan Dunbar, in the East India docks. It was all wild confusion to my inexperienced gaze. Immediately after I had gained the ship she began to warp out of dock. Drunken seamen on the forecastle were shrieking and gesticulating to equally drunken people ashore. The waist and quarter deck were full of "lumpers," or "runners," elbowing crowds of weeping steerage passengers, shabbily dressed and clutching screaming infants.

Eight or nine midshipmen were running about the poop. I could merely hold on and look on. The confusion was complicated by noise. Every one seemed to be shouting, and nothing was at peace on board that frigate built ship, freighted to her chain plate bolts for the other side of the world, except her blue peter, signal of departure, blowing serenely at her foreroyal masthead.

No work seemed expected of me. It was required, however, that I should not get in the way. As I swore dark at getting very much in the way I was perpetually knocked about, and when at last I was hoisted down the poop ladder by a hands me mush of brass buttons and "third voyagers" I was glad to take refuge, with black eyes and streaming nose, in the midshipmen's berth.

This was, in that ship, a narrow compartment in the steerage under the quarter deck. You reached it by a manhole called the booby hatch, down which sank a perpendicular ladder. All was gloom and misery and evil smells when I went below for the first time, and for long afterward did this state of wretchedness last.

The emigrants were of the poorest and shabbiest. They were lodged in this part of the vessel, and they quarreled all the day, and their babies cried all night.

No one can imagine in this age of the steamship the sufferings which the emigrants underwent in the times of the sailing ship. They cooked their own food, and I have seen a crowd fighting like drunken seamen at the galley door for a place for their saucepans or kettles.

Not that the emigrant of today is a particularly well fed, well berthed man, but he is transported quickly. If his sufferings are keen, they are soon over. In my time they were uncommonly sharp, and they lasted four or five months.

The midshipman's berth was fitted with 12 bunks in double tiers. A narrow slip of table ran down the center. The edge of this table was like a saw from the action of the knives of the "young gentlemen," who used it for cutting up ping tobacco. Every bunk was to be filled this first voyage of mine, so that we were 12 midshipmen, worth some £700 for the voyage to the owner, irrespective of the value of our labor.

Moreover, each lad subscribed 10 guineas for what was termed mess money. So here was another £120 odd pounds to add to the cost of the hire of a dirty little sea parlor in the bowels of a ship stuffed with cargo, bulkheaded off in that part of her of which the emigrants made a Whitechapel alley.

A boy is young at 13½, and I felt myself to be a very little fellow indeed when I stood in the door of that midshipmen's berth, peering into the gloom with eyes brilliant with fear and astonishment. Was this to be my home until I returned to England? Was yonder rude shelf to replace the white, soft bed I had been used to? It was the middle of the day. Yet but for the flame of a sputtering lamp, dangling like a coffeepot from the center of the upper deck, it would have been difficult to see. In fact, this compartment was lighted by three scuttles, or portholes, only, round bullseyes of immensely thick glass, which were sunk low to the sea surface by the weight of the cargo, so that when our cabin was on the lee side these windows were always under water.

This is not an inviting picture I am drawing. It is the truth nevertheless. The apprentice nowadays goes to sea at much less cost and is far better used than was the heavily charged midshipman of my day. "Everything good comes when it's too late," murmurs poor, heartbroken little Jane Eyre when she rejects the coveted willow pattern plate. I have often wished that much of what is good on board ship nowadays had been invented in the rough fifties.

I should have been glad, for example, to be shipmates with double topsail yards. I hear of apprentices fed from the captain's table. I hear of apprentices instructed in navigation by the master and mates of the ship. Had it depended upon the captains I served under I never should have lifted a sextant to my eye.

I did not choose my bunk. It had been chosen for me. It was the most uncomfortable bunk in the berth. It was consistent with sea tradition, therefore, that the youngest and weakest should occupy it. On entering to look for it I found it an athwartships upper bunk. The lower bunk was to be occupied by a lad a little older than I, just a little stronger, and, like myself, a first voyager.

I knew my bed place by this token—to the bundle of bedding was attached a label bearing my name, "William Clark Russell, Midshipman, Ship Duncan Dunbar, E. I. D." But where was my chest—the chest that contained my clothes?

There were no chests in this berth, no place for such things—scarcely room, indeed, for a man's leg between the rows of bunks and the edge of the table. As I was going out a very tall, slim midshipman came in. His badge was dim, his buttons greenish. I, on the contrary, was most unhappily resplendent—a brand new sailor—and this old stager knew me at sight.

"What are you cruising about down here after?" said he.

"They gave me a black eye up stairs," said I.

"Up stairs, up stairs!" he roared. "There's no up stairs at sea, you guffy. Didn't you know that afore you shipped?"

"Didn't I know what?" said I innocently, for I did not understand him.

"Come here," said he. I approached him. He drew me close and plucked three hairs from my head. The pain was not very sharp, but this did not render the action the less brutally mean and unnecessary.

"If you don't pay attention," said he, "to what's said to you, you'll be bald before we're out of soundings. What are you mousing about down here for?"

"I am looking for my sea chest, sir," I answered, beginning to think this tall midshipman a great and important person aboard the ship.

Grasping me by the collar of my jacket and the seat of my trousers he raised me high and strode with me, thus pillared, into the 'tween decks.

"What's your name?" said he.

"Russell," said I.

"What a horrible name!" he exclaimed. "My name is Goole. How much better Goole sounds than Russell." He continued to hold me aloft. "What are your initials?" he asked.

"W. C. R."

"There you W. C. R., then!" said he. And he dumped me down as though I had been a sack of potatoes upon one of ten or a dozen sea chests, ranged in all sorts of places in the steerage.

A midshipman's chest! It was called in my time "a hannah's nest" because everything was always on top and nothing at hand. When I lift the lid of that chest in memory, I am visited by a faint, close smell of marine soap. I still possess the Bible I took with me, and the volume, like my memory, is haunted with that dim smell of marine soap in bars, by the impulse and influence of which I am able to see the ship, the gloomy 'tween decks, the midshipmen's berth, the patched figures of the emigrants as vividly as though I was aboard that vanished craft again.

I lift the lid of my sea chest, and what do I find? Some dozens of colored shirts, all so ungovernably stiff that I feel as unhappy as a turtle till they have been soaked, a great quantity of drill trousers, hard as the shirts, which had they been distended as the windsail is by the breeze, would have stood on end without a wearer.

In that chest were brass bound jackets and waistcoats, and black silk handkerchiefs for the making of streaming sailors' knots for the neck. In short, I was more ornamentally than usefully equipped, and before we were abreast of the Cape of Good Hope I should have been glad to exchange my finery for warm, homely pilot cloth and the plain underwear of the forecastle.

Mr. Goole, who looked as long to my youthful gaze as the mizzen royal yard, is the martinet ogre of my first voyage, and in those distant memories he goes on pulling my hair, tweaking my nose, twisting my ears, punching my head, and in many other ways making himself a terror to me. Having dumped me down on my sea chest, he drove me up to the quarter deck, and thence on to the poop. What now followed I cannot clearly remember. I recollect being greatly scorned by the younger midshipmen, and pitied and protected by the third mate. But whether I pulled at a rope or did anything except get in the way of useful people while we were towing down to Gravesend I do not know.

It was a scene of enchantment, but not like something out of a fairy book, nor was it on the sweet side of magic. The liver colored river was crowded with craft of all sorts, stirring up chocolate colored froth as they drove aslant through the Reaches. Our yards towered to the dingy heavens of the isle of Dogs. They were massive as a frigate's with the furled gear, and the ship looked like a frigate with her wide spread of shroud, large tops and short royal mastheads.

We anchored at Gravesend for the night, and all through that night I lay in my clothes in my bed and slept as deeply as if I had been drugged. I was awakened by a terrifying commotion.

"Tumble up—out you come! All hands unmoor ship!" The third mate stood in the door roaring out these unintelligible syllables. Then, observing that I did not make haste to jump up, the long legged ogre, Goole, dragged me out of my bed and ran me capless and bootless to the deck.

It was raining hard—a dark, sulky, sallow Thames morning. The crew were setting the topsails and bellowing like terrified men at the halyards. The captain, looking over the break of the poop, seeing me bareheaded and gaping up at the sails, told me to run below and put on my boots, cap and oilskins. I discovered my oilskins—after searching all about the steerage—under my mattress, but the leggings stuck to each other like cold wax, and I flung them down.

I put on the waterproof coat and returned on deck smelling like an oil can, but I do not think I did more, or was asked to do more than stare about me. The ship was again in tow of the tug. She carried single topsails, and those three lofty breasts rose white as snow to the crosstrees.

The rain sometimes drove with us, and sometimes it sheered aslant. It was a weeping picture. Unspeakably melancholy did the gray waters of the Thames bank sides and flats appear in that drenched and leaden atmosphere. By and by the third mate, stepping up to me, said kindly, "What's your name?"

"William Clark Russell, sir."

"I am not a court of justice," said he, laughing. "I don't administer oaths. Russell, my sonny, come along down to breakfast," and with that the kindly creature—he was a shaggy Orkney islander, a grand, active young seaman of 20—gripping me with the hand of a bear, conveyed me below into the midshipmen's berth.

He took the head of the table. The "young gentlemen" sat upon the edges of their bunks on either side. An empty pickle case was passed along, and, top ended, served me for a seat.

A boy waited upon us. They called him the midshipmen's servant. He had been in a man-of-war and was the smartest little sailor lad I can recollect. He danced the hornpipe charmingly, was liberally tattooed over the arms and chest, walked with the flowing and knowing roll of the brine seasoned tar, and was, I think, about 15 years old.

He put a great dish of huge brown steaks upon the table, and then brought pots of coffee, and loaves of bread, and salt butter, and we fell to amid a great noise of talk and clanking of cheap cutlery upon tin plates. I began to feel that I was seeing life and going to be a man.

But all at once, the river having by this time opened into wide water, with the weight of the swell of the still distant North sea beating like a delicate pulse in it, the ship slightly pitched. I dropped my knife and fork and turned pale.

She pitched again, and this time I pitched with her amid the mingled laughter and wrath of the rest of the young gentlemen at breakfast. Fortunately there were three other "first voyagers," all of whom were quickly "taken worse."—W. Clark Russell in Youth's Companion.

Mark Twain on Shipboard.

Mark Twain looks upon a journey across the ocean much as another man might look upon crossing the East river on a ferryboat. The humorist enjoys the ocean and the life of idleness which is enforces on one. He does not know what it is to be sick, and after his own fashion he has a good time. This "fashion" is more pleasing to himself than to any one who happens to share his stateroom, as did a friend of mine recently. This friend told me that he never crossed the ocean with a man who stuck closer to his stateroom.

When the genial Mark awakens, usually about 7 o'clock, he reaches out for his pipe and book and begins to smoke and read. He keeps this up until about 11 in the morning, when he calls for his morning coffee, which he takes while in his berth. Then he smokes and reads again until about 1, when he begins to write. At 5 he stops long enough to dress, take a turn around the deck, and goes to the saloon for his dinner. This is the only time of the day when the passengers see him. After dinner he takes a stroll on the deck, goes back to his stateroom, undresses and begins to read and smoke once more, which he keeps up steadily until far into the night.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Bad For the Teeth.

The practice of taking hot and ice cold drinks, especially when alternated at short intervals, as when hot coffee or tea and ice water are taken at meals, the careless use of the toothpick, which often irritates and wounds the gums and causes them to recede, the too free use of artificial sweets and the use of tobacco are all causes for the decay of the teeth. The most potent cause, however, says an authority, is the lack of natural exercise of chewing, which will bring to them a sufficient blood supply to keep them solid and sound.—New York Telegram.

WOMEN MUST SLEEP.

Value of Paine's Celery Compound to the Sick and Nervous.

The burdens of life are not equally borne by men and women.

Women too often suffer from some weakness that was never intended for them by nature.

When trouble or hard work or excitement have rendered the nervous system so morbidly wide-awake that sleep is denied, the over-tired brain must be helped to get quickly back to its healthy normal condition or serious mischief ensues.

Paine's celery compound accomplishes this as nothing else has ever done

It at once begins to regulate and equalize the over-wrought nerves and to restore to them their lost tone.

It brings to the disabled, debilitated nervous tissues the peculiar nerve food which they must have to build up their parts.

"I took Paine's celery compound for dyspepsia, nervousness and sleeplessness," says Lillie B. Smith, of Williamston N. J., "and I can recommend it a good medicine. As a result of taking it I feel better than I have for several years."

When Paine's celery compound is used, members of the household recognize the signs of health gradually stealing over the face of the one one that was pinched and worn by pain and sickness.

Paine's celery compound is a perfect nerve food. It quickly feeds weakened parts, removes all irritation, allows the rest from pain they need so badly, and restores all the myriad, deep lying nerve parts all over the body to a healthy, quiet working. This is the way this remarkable invigorator makes people well.

Reports of its marvelous working come from cities as far apart as New Orleans and Montreal. There is not a town large enough to stand on a railroad map that has not contributed some word of warm praise and gratitude to the greatest nerve and blood remedy of this stirring end of the nineteenth century.

THIS IS A PROGRESSIVE AGE.

New and Startling Discoveries are Made Daily.

The greatest discovery for sufferers of catarrh, hay fever, asthma, is Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure. Its wonderful cures since its discovery are known to thousands.

This grand medicine will positively cure all forms of these terrible diseases. It accomplishes what no other remedy has done. So simple a child can use it. No cure, no pay. One bottle will do the work and lasts for a three months' treatment. Entirely new; no other remedy made like it. This is what the eminent Dr Henry Carrington Alexander, D. D. L. L. D., has to say of its marvelous cure:

The Mayers Drug Co.,
Oakland, Md

Gentlemen—Ever since I have tried your famous catarrh remedy I have intended to give you a voluntary testimonial of its efficiency. I have been a sufferer for years from nasal and post nasal catarrh, and the bone in my nose has been visibly changed in its shape.

After a trial of all manner of good and indifferent recipes, I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Magnetic Catarrh Cure the best, the speediest and most effectual remedy I have yet encountered. I wish and predict your success in the effort to demonstrate the value of your neat device in the way of a truly scientific and meritorious inhalant. You have made me your everlasting debtor.

I am my dear sirs,
Yours faithfully,
HENRY CARRINGTON ALEXANDER.
Sept. 12th, 1893.
For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N., Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Ia, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup. Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for bowel complaint. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by aey other. They are for sale here by Ph. Morganthaler.

There is Danger in Delay.

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I used Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell O.

Price of Cream Balm is 50 cents.

G. A. R. AT LOUISVILLE.

One Cent Per Mile Over Pennsylvania Lines for National Encampment.

The rate to Louisville, Ky., for the twenty-ninth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be based upon one cent per mile from ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines. Excursion tickets will be sold at that rate September 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1895. The return limit will cover sufficient time for an extended sojourn, and will be ample for side trips. Southern railways are expected to make special rates to historic places, and to commercail and industrial centers, enabling visitors to see the South at slight expense. Low rates have already been arranged for the Chickamauga national military park dedication, which takes place shortly after the encampment at Louisville closes. Excursion tickets to Chattanooga for the dedication will be sold over the Pennsylvania lines Sept. 16th to 19th, inclusive. Special arrangements may be made by posts desiring to go in a body, or parties of friends wishing to travel together can be satisfactorily accommodated if they will kindly make their wants known to the undersigned. Valuable information will be cheerfully furnished all applicants, and any required aid in shaping details will be promptly extended. It will pay to investigate. C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent, Cleveland, O.

"The Newest New Novel"

May be so intensely interesting that the reader may lie on a bed of suffering and yet read it, but certainly not with satisfaction and pleasure. Ladies who are given to much novel reading should feel perfectly well, to read with pleasure and profit. If afflicted with headache, neuralgia, pains in the back, dyspepsia, female complaints generally, first procure Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, prepared especially for women, and after using you will read with pleasure. For sale by all medicine dealers.

Everywhere We Go

We find someone who has been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and people on all hands are praising this great medicine, for what it has done for them and their friends. Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition. It is the great blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

If May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney Cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

News while it is news—red hot, fresh from the wires. The whole world is connected with THE INDEPENDENT, and it sets the pace.

Adolphus paused outside the door
To interview the scraper;
Within those walls her father sat
Intent on Sunday's paper.

Six times before he'd sought that door
On this same mission bent;
His courage failed—but now tonight
He'll ask papa's consent.

"Respected sir, I've come to tell—
To ask my fate—oh, s al;
Oh, since the early spring time came
I've felt—I mean—I feel—"

Adolphus paused, with pallid cheek
"W, y boy—don't look morose!
Its biliousness! I've had it! here—
"Pierce's Pellets" take a dose!

The "Pellets" cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion, piles and all derangements of stomach, liver and bowels.

Glad Tidings.

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, general debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50¢ and 25¢. Sold by McCuen, 15 West Main street.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Notice of Appointment.

Assignment of Smith & Gravius.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of Smith & Gravius, of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, according to law, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated this 21st day of August, A. D. 1895.
GEORGE B. EGGERT,
Assignee.

Notice to Stockholders.

MASSILLON, O., Aug. 21, 1895.

Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of stockholders of The Farmers Telephone Company, for the election of directors and such other business as may be properly presented, will be held at the office of the company, over No. 26 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio, on Saturday, the 14th day of September 1895 at 2 o'clock p. m.

Attest:
J. H. FISHER, Secretary.

H. C. BROWN, President.

Attachment Notice.

A. D. Volkmor, plainfiff, vs. Reuben Beebe, defendant.

Before G. G. Paul, Justice of the Peace of Perry Township, Stark County, O.

On the 10th day of August, 1895, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of Fifty-six and 30-100 Dollars.

A. D. VOLKMOR.
Massillon, August 17, 1895.

CERTIFICATE.

NAMES AND RESIDENCE, MEMBERS OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
STARK COUNTY, }

This is to certify that George A. List and Lewis List, residing at Massillon, Ohio, are interested as partners in the partnership, transacting business in this state under the name of List Brothers.

The principal office or place of business of said partnership is at Masillon, in this county.

The above are the names in full of all the members of said partnership and their places of residence.

Signed and acknowledged by us, this 24th day of August, 1895.

GEORGE A. LIST.
LEWIS LIST.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
STARK COUNTY, }

Be it Remembered, That on this 24th day of August, 1895, before me, the subscriber a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came the above named and acknowledged the signing of the foregoing certificate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, on the day and year last aforesaid.

EUGENE G. WILLISON,
Notary Public.

Sheriff's Sale.

Wm. Greenwald, et al. vs. John Greenwald, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises,

Saturday, October 5th, 1895,

the following described real estate, to wit:

First Tract:—Situate in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, and being a part of the northwest quarter of Section Thirty-three (33), of Township Eleven (11) Jackson and Range Nine (9) beginning for a boundary of the same at the southeast corner of said quarter; thence north along the east boundary of said quarter 84 4-100 rods to a post; thence west 163 63-100 rods to the west boundary of said quarter section; thence south along the west line of said quarter 56 4-100 rods; thence east 105 rods; thence south to the boundary of said quarter line; thence to the place of beginning 58 63-100 rods.

Second tract:—Being a part of the aforesaid quarter and commencing for the same 56 65-100 ro is west from the southwest corner of said quarter at a stake on the quarter line; thence north and parallel with the east quarter line a distance of 32 rods to a stake; thence west and parallel with the south line of said quarter sufficiently far so that by running a line south parallel to the west line of quarter and to a stake in the south line of quarter to take in ten (10) acres; thence to the place of beginning.

Appraised, first part at forty-nine hundred dollars ($4,900.00), second part at four hundred and seventy-five dollars ($475.00).

Terms:—One third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
MONG & MCCARTY, Attorneys.

DR B E. OTTMAN,

The Celebrated Specialist,

Of Columbus, O., will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. One Day Only Each Month

No money required of responsible parties to commence treatment.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of all Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all **CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases** upon the latest scientific principles and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.**

DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, pterygium, iridectomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

DEAFNESS. I care 90 per cent. of all cases. Many cases cured in one treatment.

DISCHARGING EARS cured in every case.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE, bronchitis and lung troubles, caused from catarrh, positively cured.

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his skillful treatment.

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores, Pimples, Scrofula, Blood Taints, Eczema, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women. Quickly and Permanently Cured by the latest approved treatment as pursued by leading specialists of America and Europe.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

DR. OTTMAN addresses those who have imperiled themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Nervous Debility, Feeling Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges of Both Sexes and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

All cases and correspondence confidential, hours 9 to 4; consultation preferred.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address, with postage, **DR. OTTMAN, Nos. 58 and 60 W. Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.**

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